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The Bombay Chronicle

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INSURANCE
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VOL. XX ON. 11 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, JANUARY 14, 1932 PRICE ONE ANNA

Four Bombay Congress Workers Released And Ordered To Be On Police Parole

MASS TRIAL OF 40 PERSONS IN GIRGAUM.

"Prabhat" Reporter Let Off By Court, But Re-Arrested.

PICKETING IN CITY INTENSIFIES.

Out of nearly 60 Congress workers who have been detained in city prisons since January 6 without trial under the Ordinance regime, four were released on Wednesday evening.

WEEK'S HOLIDAY.

"We enjoyed exactly a week's holiday in His Majesty's Guest House. We are all happy in jail," remarked one of the released men just after he had left the portals of the Byculla House of Correction.

The released persons are:—

Mr. Motichand Kapadia, a member of the Bombay Municipal Corporation and Mr. Manchand Mehta, both of whom were released from the Byculla Jail and Miss Dilshad Sayed and Mrs. Shantabai Vengsarkar who were released from the Arthur Road Jail.

RELEASED ON PAROLE.

All the released persons however were immediately served with an order signed by the Police Commissioner of Bombay directing them not to participate in the Civil Disobedience Movement and requiring them to report to the police every day. The women were to report themselves at sectional police stations once a week.

It is understood that if they disobey the order of the Police Commissioner and fail to report at police stations every day or week as demanded, all of them will be re-arrested and tried under Section 21 of the Emergency Powers Ordinance for defying the Police Commissioner's ban. The offence is punishable with 2 years' hard labour and fine.

GAGGING ORDERS FOR ALL

It is further stated that all the 60 persons now detained under the Ordinance will be released in small batches every day and similar gagging orders will be served on them. On their defying the ban they will be re-arrested.

POLICE CHIEF'S ORDER.

The Police Commissioner's Order which was served on the men released on Wednesday was under Section 41 (D) of Ordinance No. 2 of 1932 and was worded as follows:—

"To ..... Whereas I am satisfied that there are reasonable grounds for believing that you have been acting or are about to act in a manner prejudicial to public safety or peace or in furtherance of a movement unlawful and prejudicial to public safety or peace, I, Gerald Sidney Wilson, C. S. I., Commissioner of Police Bombay, do hereby direct and order that you shall abstain from any act in furtherance of the Civil Disobedience Movement and from taking any part in any public meeting and that you shall report yourself to the Inspector of Police at ..... Police Station between the hours of 10 a. m. and 2 p. m. every day. Sd./- Commissioner of Police, Bombay, January 13."

SHIRODA ARRESTS.

Leaders Defy Gagging Orders

POLICE RAIDS AND SEIZURES.

(From a Correspondent).

SHIRODA, Jan. 13.

A meeting was held at Rediside village on the 12th inst. Police Inspector with some constables appeared on the scene served prohibitory notices on speakers. One by one, Messrs. Atre, Acharekar, Hule, Gawade, Rame and Gavande defied the order and were arrested immediately. Totoba Khatkhate a prominent leader was also arrested. On the 8th inst. the Shiroda Shibir and Gramphanchayat were raided and papers were seized. The local temple was taken possession of by the Police. Villagers resolved to fight out the issue. 'War Councils' were formed and a New Shibir was opened.

Dahanu "Dictator" Arrested.

(From Our Correspondent).

DAHANU, Jan. 13.

Mr. V. V. Kirtane, First Dictator of Dahanu was arrested today and taken to Thana Jail.

Hyderabad Editor Arrested.

HYDERABAD (Sind).

Mr. Utamchand Gidwani and Hiranand, editor of the "Hindu" daily have been arrested. The Congress Ojce has been sealed by the authorities. Picketing of foreign cloth shops has commenced. —A. P.

SERIOUS SITUATION In KASHMIR

Insurgents Cut Telegraph Wire

MIRPUR-JHELUM BRIDGE THREATENED

PESHAWAR, Jany 12.

The Publicity Officer to the Government of Jammu and Kashmir wires under date to-day:—

"A message from Jhelum states that the telegraph wire between Mirpur and Jhelum has been cut by insurgents. On the 11th inst. large crowds assembled round the town from neighbouring villages, carrying flags and lathis. The whole illaqa is excited, and ready to offer violence.

Reinforcements have been sent from Jammu this morning. Mr. Lawther, Inspector General of Police, and Col. Rahmatullah are in command of the forces.

MIRPUR-JHELUM BRIDGE THREATENED.

Later message received this afternoon from Mr. Lawther, via Jhelum and Kharian, state that the telegraph wire has been cut three miles from Mirpur. Culverts on the Chaumukh Road have been damaged and the sub-overseer in charge of the road belaboured. The Mirpur-Jhelum Bridge is threatened. The military picket posted to guard the bridge was attacked by crowds and fired at three times.

The Curfew Order has been issued in Mirpur and meetings prohibited.—A. P.

1 YEAR JAIL FOR MISS KURSHID.

30 'Red Shirts' Arrested For Picketing.

PESHAWAR, Jany. 12.

A Congress worker from Bombay, Miss Khurshid was convicted and sentenced here to-day to one year's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 300 under the 13th Ordinance of 1931 on the charge of disobeying an order and entering the Frontier Province. On January 8, she was deported and ordered not to enter the Province.

30 Red Shirts were arrested yesterday at Tank, while picketing liquor shops.

Peshawar City is quiet to-day.

The Peshawar column has recovered Rs. 1,800 in revenue from Musazai village and arrested 3 lambardars in the same village, under Section 409 on the charge of criminal misappropriation of Rs. 10,000 being money collected in water rates.

A cavalry patrol visited Nisatta yesterday and it was accorded a good reception.—A.P.

KURSHEDBEHN GIVEN "A" CLASS.

Maulvi Shafi Daoodi's Frontier Mission.

PESHAWAR, Jan. 13.

The Bombay Congress Worker Miss Khurshid Naoroji who was sentenced here yesterday to one year's rigorous imprisonment for disobeying an order under the Ordinance banning her entry into the Frontier has been given "A" class.

There have been light snowfalls in the hills in Peshawar Valley and Kohat pass.

STUDYING FRONTIER SITUATION.

Moulvi Mazhuruddin and Shafi Daoodi who arrived here for ascertaining the situation in the Frontier Province firsthand and suggesting means of improving the situation in an interview with the Associated Press said that on their way from Rawalpindi, several passengers narrated them the recent happenings in the Frontier. On arrival here on Monday, they discussed the present situation in the Frontier with leading men at Peshawar. Sir Abdul Qayum Ysfi, editor of "Sarhad," Mian Ahmadshah, Mian Jaafarshah and Mian Abdullashah representing the Afghan Jirgha and others connected with the Frontier Khilafat Committee gave them their points of view of the present crisis. They had collected important facts about the incidents that had happened at well-known places in Charsadda and Mardan Tehsils. Yesterday they interviewed the Chief Commissioner for two hours, thereafter seeing a number of other men in the City. The party was likely to visit some places outside Peshawar like Kohat.—A. P.

Kasturba Gandhi Removed To Surat Jail.

PARENTS OF SEVIKAS GIVEN WARNING.

Police Occupy "Saurashtra" Building.

SURAT, Jan. 12.

Mrs. Kasturba Gandhi, Miss Maniben Patel and Miss Mithuben Petit and others arrested at Bardoli were removed to-day by car to Surat subjail.

It is reliably learnt that Mrs. Kasturba asked for a takli and a copy of the Bhagvadgita. The District Magistrate saw her this evening in the subjail and granted her request.

The trial will take place here.

It was announced yesterday that a procession was to start this evening from Rampura but the police came to the advertised starting place and arrested seven Sevikas who tried to form a procession. The procession therefore did not materialise.

The police also arrested six persons including four boys for inciting students to vacate their school rooms as a protest against Mrs. Kasturba's arrest.

A pleader's clerk was caught unawares while shouting on the main road calling on shop-keepers to close their shops as a protest against the arrest of Mrs. Gandhi. He did not know of the presence of a police party under the Deputy Superintendent close by.

MRS. M. DESAI ARRESTED.

Mrs. Malvika Desai, wife of Mr. Kanaiyalal Desai, first dictator (who has been already arrested) was arrested to-night by Khan Bahadur Antia, Deputy Superintendent of Police, under Section 17 (1) and (2) of the Criminal Law amendment act for harbouring women volunteers who were carrying on illegal activities of Congress. Mrs. Malvaika was warned last night together with the parents of the other Sevikas not to harbour any one carrying on Congress activities and not to allow their minors to participate in such activities. Presumably Mrs. Malvika's arrest is the result of her keeping in her house several women volunteers who were arrested to-night. Her daughter and sister are among the women volunteers arrested.—A. P.

POLICE OCCUPY SAURASHTRA BUILDINGS

Rampur Arrests.

(From a Correspondent).

RANPUR, Jan. 12.

Saurashtra Buildings with property worth or Rs. 30,000 were taken possession of by the police under the District Magistrate's orders. Order was served on Sjt. Kakalbhai Kothari under Ordinance. Second of this year. The order required Mr. Kothary to place Saurashtra Buildings at the disposal of the Government for occupation of police together with all fixtures, fittings furniture or other things which were in the building on the 10th instant. "The Saurashtra" automatically suspends publication.

The Ranpur Modh Mahajan Dharmsala building which was occupied by Satyagrahis as their Chhavni last year was also taken possession of by the police.

Sjt. Iswarlal Vyas Secretary, Dhandhuka Taluka Samiti and Sjt. Prabhudas Bhutta a leading worker of Birwala were arrested under the Ordinance.

Another Meeting Dispersed.

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 12.

After the meeting on the river bed was dispersed, another meeting was held at Maneck Chawk which was also dispersed by the police.

Two municipal councillors Mr. Chimanlal Broker and Mr. Manilal Chaturbhai Shah were arrested this evening under the Emergency Powers Ordinance.—A. P.

Kanara Starts Salt And Forest Laws Satyagraha.

SQUATTING PROCESSIONISTS ARRESTED IN AHMEDNAGAR.

Karachi And Hyderabad Congress Offices Occupied By Police.

(From a Correspondent).

ANKOLA, Jan. 13.

The villagers of Gokarn, Maskeri, Hanehalli, Bankikodla, Hitlimakki and Shiddheswar of Kumta and Ankola Taluka observed Forest Satyagraha on the 12th instant.

Authorities did not interfere but arrests are expected. There was also Salt Satyagraha in Gokarn.

AHMEDNAGAR CONGRESS DICTATOR ARRESTED.

School Teacher Served With Notice.

(From Our Correspondent).

AHMEDNAGAR, Jan. 13.

Sjt. Bapusaheb Chinchorkar, the second Congress Dictator and Sjt. Bhalerao, a Congress volunteer were arrested to-day under Picketting Ordinance and both were sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment and fined Rs. 50 or one month's in default.

Sjt. Anasaheb Gogate has been nominated the third Dictator.

A ladies meeting was held to Congratulate Mrs. Kasturba Gandhi and other ladies arrested. Mrs. Yamanubai Kaduskar addressed the gathering.

Sjt. Balwantrao Sathe of the National High School has been served with a notice.

AHMEDNAGAR CONVICTIONS.

(From a Correspondent).

AHMEDNAGAR, Jan. 12.

Messrs. Khushaldas Narayandas, Dadasaheb Choudhari, Mohiniraj Deshmukh and Panditrao Shikhare who were served with a notice yesterday went in a procession by the station Fort road which has been banned for such processions. They were immediately arrested by the police and tried to-day by Mr. Joshi, the City Magistrate and sentenced to one year's R. I.

Sjt. Kashin Athji Shetye who also accompanied the procession was sented to four months' R.I.

DHARWAR CONGRESS SECRETARY ARRESTED

Dr. Kabbud Also Rounded Up.

(From Our Correspondent).

DHARWAR, Jan. 13.

Sjt. Rangacharya Agalagatti Secretary, Dharwar Taluk Congress Committee was arrested at 7 this morning. Dr. N. B. Kabbur, Organising Secretary, Karnatak Seva Dal was arrested at 2 in the afternoon. The arrests were effected under Section 2 and 3 of Instigation Ordinance. Both were removed to Hindalgi prison. Sjt. Shriranga Kamat, a big landlord was arrested at Ballhongal.

72 ARRESTS IN SIND.

Picketing Started At Hyderabad And Karachi.

(From a Correspondent).

HYDERABAD, Jan. 12.

The total arrests in Sind are 72. Karachi 26, Hyderabad 7, Sukkur 7, Shikarpur 7, Larkana 9, Sahti 6, Tharparkar 2, Dadu 2, Kotri 1, Jacobabad 2 and Nawabshah 3.

From these 4 are ladies, 3 Mohamadans. 2 Parsees.

The Karachi Congress Office has been taken possession of by police. The "Hindu Jati Press" has been confiscated and sealed. The Hyderabad Congress House, property of the local Congress has been confiscated and moveable articles removed by police.

Picketing of foreign cloth shops at Karachi and Hyderabad has been started. Some Hyderabad cloth dealers have agreed to get their foreign cloth sealed.

Swaraj Bhawan Occupied By Police.

UNION JACK IN PLACE OF NATIONAL TRICOLOUR.

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 13.

The "Swaraj Bhawan" where the Congress offices were located being notified was taken possession of by the police to-day. The Congress flag was removed and the Union Jack was hoisted on it. A guard was placed over the building.—A.P.

HOW BOMBAY CONGRESS LEADERS ARE UNDERGOING "CORRECTION" IN BYCULLA HOUSE.

Vithalbhai's Doctor Not Allowed To Interview.

BORI BUNDER DOPE FOR DAILY CONSUMPTION.

While most of the Congress workers now interned in the Byculla House of Correction are reported to be enjoying life as jail conditions allow, we understand that Sjt. V. J. Patel, the ex-speaker of the Assembly is not meted out the treatment which is due to a man of his age.

It is well known that Sjt. Vithalbhai has been keeping indifferent health for some years past. He had just returned from Europe where he had undergone two operations. His present health is such as would require regular medical attendance, which it is understood the jail authorities have not yet extended to the ex-Speaker of the Assembly.

It is further stated that Dr. Purshottam Patel who has been Sjt. Patel's Medical adviser for a long time offered to see his patient and examine him but the jail authorities peremptorily rejected the offer.

It is also understood that the "Detenues" are given the facility of reading newspapers but the jail authorities seem to have put a ban on Nationalist papers. While about 10 copies of the Anglo Indian journal the "Times of India" are distributed it is stated no copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delivered to them even when sent free by friends.

(Other news of Ordinance Regime in Bombay on page 5).

40 PERSONS ARRESTED IN FRONTIER VILLAGE.

PESHAWAR, Jan. 12.

A faction of Hathi Keel Wazirs turning hostile towards their malik, announced their intention of holding a meeting at Dandi village. The sub-inspector of Police, of Domel getting information proceeded to the spot accompanied by a handful of police, declared the assembly unlawful and arrested 40 offenders.

Twentythree Red Shirts arrested at Kapar Village in Hazara have been released on tendering apology.

Hunger strike of political prisoners at Malakand and Chamkdara has now ceased.—A. P.

BELGAUM RELEASES.

BELGAUM, Jan. 12.

All the 29 persons arrested last night in connection with the District Magistrate's ban on processions in Belgaum were released to-day, 24 in the morning and the rest including Jiwanrao Yalgi, a prominent congressman in the afternoon.

Prabhu and Juwekar, Congress workers, were produced this afternoon before the City Magistrate on a charge of inciting breaking of laws and remanded to custody till January 21 and 22 respectively.—A. P.

POONA CONGRESS MEN REFUSE TO BE ON POLICE PAROLE

Trial Before Magistrate

POONA, January 13.

Messrs S. N. Satpute, T. N. Vadekar and D. D. Kanhere of Poona City were placed to-day before the City Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Poona.

The police arrested the accused at Junner, about 55 miles from here on Tuesday for making alleged inflamatary speeches. They were placed before the District Magistrate, Poona, the same day.

The District Magistrate served notices on them prohibiting them from leaving the city without Police permission. They were arrested to-day for not reporting themselves to the Police and placed before the Magistrate who remanded them to Police custody till the 18th instant.—A. P.

ORDINANCE RAJ IN PUNJAB

Securities Demanded From "Punjab Kesri"

LAHORE, Jan. 13.

A Gazette Extraordinary issued this evening directs that Sections 2 to 62 of the Emergenc Powers Ordinance shall come into force in the Punjab from to-day.

The police raided the office of the "Punjab Kesri", a Hindi weekly, in connection with the publication of an article headed "Natak ka Ant" (end of the drama) in its issue of 8th December. It is understood that ledgers and some papers were removed.

Notices under the Indian Press (Emergency Powers) Act have been served on Mr. Jagatnarain, the Keeper of "Virjanand" Press where the "Punjab Kesri" is published and also the editor of the paper demanding securities of Rs. 2,000 each.—A. P.

MADRAS CONGRESS HOUSE SEIZED.

Union Jack Hoisted.

MADRAS, Jan. 13.

The Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Abbas Ali Khan, accompanied by the Deputy Commissioner, Mr. Mulaly and the Assistant Commissioner Mr. Kalyanasundaram Iyer and a strong posse of police took possession of the Congress House at Royapettah this morning. The National Flag was removed and the Union Jack hoisted. It is understood that action was taken in pursuance of Gazette notification specifying the place.—A. P.

C. P. And Berar Olympic Sports.

OVER 300 CONTESTANTS PARTICIPATE.

YEOTMAL, Jan. 13.

The C. P. and Berar Olympic Sports were held here last weekend Mr. Desai, I.C.S. presiding.

About 350 contestants representing various Districts participated. The following athletes have been selected to represent C. P. and Berar at the competition to be held at Madras. Mr. H. T. Lincoln, Nagpur, High Jump. Long Jump and 100 yard race; Mr. M. M. Khire, Nagpur, three mile race; Mr. Sadashivrao, Jubbulpore, one mile race and pole jump; Mr. G. N. Deshmukh, Amraoti, Hurdles and 440 yards run; Messrs. Sheonarayansingh. (Khandwa), S. D. Kane, (Yeotmal) and K. N. Zimroot (Akot) wrestling and Messrs Lincoln, Khire, Sadashivrao and Deshmukh 100 yards relay race.

The prizes were distributed by Mrs. Desai. In all four cups for team events and 70 medals for individual events were awarded.—A. P.

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A R6543

WANTED—SPECIAL ORGANISER on Rs. 150/- to Rs. 300/- to keep small stock and organise Agency for our high class perfumeries, scented oils and patent medicines and sundry articles. Apply for particulars with postage stamp to.—THE ORIENTAL MISCELLANIES, 172, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta.

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HAVE YOU ANY MACHINERY FOR SALE or you wish to purchase any? It will be advantageous to write with details DINSHAW, 47, Apollo Street.
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THE MYSTERY OF THE MAHABHARATA, Vol. I. by Principal N. V. Thadani, price Rs. 12/-. Press reviews and opinions. "Hindustan Times": A bold challenge to all Western modes of antiquarian Scholarship and a daringly original attempt to reinterpret the Mahabharata as a vast allegory of the Hindu Philosophy ... the scheme of interpretation is constructed with the greatest ability. CEYLON OBSERVER: shows that all Hindu Science philosophy and religion have evolved from a single idea of the organic cell. Mr. Thadani writes lucidly and argues convincingly. He certainly gives us a new interpretation of life. DR. W. J. THOMAS: LIBRARIAN, INDIA OFFICE: This is a very ample and ambitious design, a philosophical, allegorical interpretation of the Mahabharata, embracing also much else,..... the work is one of extensive learning in Sankrit and shows also a familiarity with modern ideas in philosophy and science. BHARAT PUBLISHING HOUSE, Bunder Road, Karachi.
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Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement columns

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

In pursuance of a requisition received under Section 36 (d) of the Municipal Act, for calling a Special Meeting of the Corporation to consider a proposition for inviting the attention of the G. I. P. Railway Authorities to the hardships caused to workmen on account of the closing of the Matunga Workshops on Fridays and Saturdays and the declaration of the lock-out, etc., A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE CORPORATION will be held in the Municipal Office on MONDAY, the 18th January, 1932, at 4 p. m. (Bombay Time.)

By Order of His Worship the Mayor of Bombay,
A. V. SABNIS,
Municipal Secretary.
Municipal Corporation Office, Bombay, 13th January, 1932
4214

NOTICE

The Trade Names, SWASTIC, NEW SWASTIC, SATHIA, NEW SATHIA, KOHINOOR, UNIVERSAL, JHAVERI, MOHINI, STAR OF INDIA are registered for Tea and Coffee. SWASTIC TEA & COFFEE CO. OF INDIA, Bombay.
R 6547

NOTICE

As from the first day of January, 1931, the share and interest of Messrs. Jeram Damji & Co., (consisting till recently of Messrs. Raghavji Khimji, Harjivan Khimji, Sunderdas Thakersey, Goculdas Thakersey, Purshotam Thakersey, Hirji Thakersey, Meghji Jeram and Jethabhai Meghji the last two since deceased) in the firm of Messrs. Waljee Shamjee & Co. as Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents of the Jam Manufacturing Coy. Ltd. has ceased.

Dated at Bombay this 13th day of January, 1932.

WALJEE SHAMJEE & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents of the Jam Manufacturing Co., Ltd.
4209

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

TENDERS for the right of Skinning Dead animals for one, three five and ten years alternately commencing from 1st April, 1932, will be received by the Municipal Commissioner on 25-1-1932.

The tenders must be enclosed in a sealed envelope, addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and delivered at the Office of the Chief Accountant, Municipal Offices, Fort, Bombay, not later than 1 p.m. (B.T.) on 25-1-32. They should be endorsed "Tenders for the right of Skinning Dead Animals".

Forms of tender, specification, etc., will be issued to any one on payment of Rupee one only by the Undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

Names of all partners of the firm should be mentioned in the tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
J. S. NERURKER,
Executive Health Officer.
Public Health Department,
Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 12-1-'32.
4211

Public Notices.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE

Tenders for the supply of:—
(1) About 3,200 brass of coarse sand, and
(2) About 2,000 tons of gas coke,
will be received upto 1 p. m. (Bombay Time) on FRIDAY, the 22nd day of January, 1932.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and delivered at the Office of the Chief Accountant, Municipal Offices, Fort, Bombay, enclosed in a sealed envelope bearing the description of the tender.

Forms of tender, specification, etc. will be issued on payment of Rupee One each, to any one deputed to receive them, by the Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Works, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

In case of a firm, the names of all the partners must invariably be specified in the tender.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

(Sd.) T. K. RODDAN,
City Engineer.
Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 13th January, 1932.
4213

Legal Notices.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 432 of 1931.

Messrs. INDUJI PRAGJI & CO., a firm ..... Plaintiffs.

Versus

RAHIMTULLA ABBA and Others ..... Defendants.

To,
RAHIMTULLA ABBA,
Bai HANIFABAI, widow of Jaffer Abba,
Bai HALIMABAI, daughter of Jaffer Abba
and
Bai REHMABAI, daughter of Abba Umar,
The 1st, 3rd, 4th and 6th Defendants abovenamed.

Please TAKE NOTICE that the Plaintiffs have filed the above suit to recover from 1st two defendants personally and from all the defendants being the heirs of Jaffer Abba deceased to the extent of the estate of Jaffer Abba in their hands the sum of Rs. 2,334-10-0 and interest thereon at 11 annas per hundred rupees per Gujrati Calendar month from the 5th day of February, 1931 with monthly rest till judgment, costs of the suit and interest on judgment at 6 per cent per annum till payment, and the Court has fixed the 24th day of February, 1932 for the hearing and final disposal of the suit. You are required to be present in Court on the said date in person or by advocate and in default of your appearance on the said 24th day of February, 1932, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

Dated this 13th day of Jany, 1932.

MULJA & MULLA,
Attorneys for the Plaintiffs.
4210.

AUCTION SALES.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co.

120, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will, on SUNDAY, the 17th inst. at 10-30 A.M. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at "Star Mansion," 1st Floor, Fazulbhai Road, near Colaba Station, valuable household furniture such as large oval dining table, chairs, sideboard, Chesterfield suite, "Singer" Sewing Machine, 1 Portable Columbia Gramophone with records, silver cabinet, writing tables, almyrahs, lady's dressing table, iron bedsteads, ice-box, Tiger Skin, large Persian carpet, Screen, crockery and glassware, etc.

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To-day at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
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WORLD'S GREATEST BARRAGE.

(Continued From Page 12)

2,000 tons, for the 2 cofferdams, which enclosed areas totalling 97 acres was removed without the loss of a single pile.

Thereafter the work of completing the main structure and regulators was pushed on and completed before Christmas.

VISIT WILL OCCUPY 40 DAYS.

This all concerns one part of the picture which will be viewed to-day. The other part of the picture cannot, except by aerial travel, be seen in one day or even ten or twenty days. I refer to the Main Canals, Branches, Distributaries and Minors which total over 6,400 miles in length. Travelling in a motor car at an average speed of 20 miles an hour and for 8 hours each day, a very cursory inspection of these canals would occupy 40 days. I do not presume therefore that any of our visitors here, to-day is ever likely to be able to make such an inspection!

Nor is it likely that any of us here—I include our staff as well as visitors—would be able to undertake the task of an individual inspection of the water-courses—those small channels which will lead the water into the fields. Such an inspection, if carried out on horse back (motors being impracticable) would involve, if riding 20 miles a day, journeying without a day's rest for a period of 6 years!

The heads of the seven canals which together comprise the great system which will irrigate some 55 lakhs of acres of cultivation annually will shortly be seen.

Some of these 7 canals may, by comparison with the larger ones alongside, seem small. In any other part of the world but India the smallest of these Canals could be viewed with respect. But what of the three largest of them?

GIANT CANAL.

The giant of the three is the Eastern Nara Channel, on the opposite bank of the river. It is the broadest Canal ever excavated anywhere in the world. Its width at bed level is more than twice that of the Suez Canal and much wider than the Panama Canal. The Rohri canal and the Rice Canal, the latter adjacent to this point of assembly, have beds each broader than the Suez Canal.

We therefore shall see in the space of the next hour or so [illegible] and the greatest barrage & convenience for visitors that can [illegible] nowhere else be provided in this universe of ours.

The task of designing and constructing these canals has been great. Preliminary levelling of some 13,000 square miles of country to build up reliable contours, each accurate to an inch in height, occupied some 2-1/2 years, from 1921 to 1923. The mileage of levelling for this purpose exceeded 40,000 miles.

Over 1,000 "khalasis" were employed to accompany the levellers and, to enable them to face the cold of our winter months, they were rigged out in second-hand uniforms, relics of the Great War. It was not surprising, therefore, that at least one local newspaper reported bodies of troops moving mysteriously about Sind!

LARGEST CANAL FALL

Only those who are intimate with Sind's worst physical and climatic conditions will be able fully to appreciate the powers of endurance of the men who have worked continuously on the somewhat monotonous task of excavating these canals.

The necessary masonry works on these thousands of miles of channels embody in them the latest practice in designs. Gone are the old type of clumsy regulators which could only be tightly closed at grave risk to human life. They have been replaced by steel-gated structures which can economically, rapidly and accurately regulate the level of water in the various reaches of the Canals.

The liberal provision of such structures will ensure each offtaking channel getting its designed supply at its designed water-level, a boon that will be greatly appreciated by the owners of land to be irrigated. The largest canal fall in the world is situated on the Rohri Canal, some 23 miles from its head.

We have endeavoured to look well ahead to the provision of bridges across the canals, all bridges being constructed to provide for heavily loaded mechanical vehicles.

An interesting feature in connection with the Right Bank Canals is the diversion of a torrential river known as the Gaj Nal. This stream debouches through a deep gorge in the Khirtar Range to the west of Sind. Ordinarily it is practically dry but at times of flood carries a discharge as high as 250,000 cubic feet per second, which in the past has, on occasions, devastated large areas of cultivation in the Larkana District.

The diversion of the flood waters, the protection of the extreme western areas of irrigation and the control and partial drainage of the great Manchar Lake will benefit a large tract of land and bring new hope and security to those cultivators who have suffered so severely in the past.

We have not lost sight of the precautions necessary to guard against water-logging, that great evil that so often follows perennial irrigation.

A very careful scientific investigation into sub-soil conditions is in progress and has so far given us encouraging indications that the menace is not likely to be as great in Sind as in other parts of India.

Further research and study of the results should enable us to carry out an efficient drainage system for which finds to the extent of over Rs. 50 lakhs have been set aside.

An irrigation scheme of this magnitude, involving the construction of many thousands of miles of channels in what was already, for the major part, a settled and cultivated country, could not be carried out without some measure of interference with almost every land-holder in the area. To relieve the Engineers, as far as possible of all details of revenue administration, and enable them to concentrate on actual construction, an independent organisation was created under the Revenue Officer, Barrage. His main duty in the earlier stages of the scheme has been the acquisition under the Land Acquisition Act of the large and scattered areas of occupied land required for the Project.

The agricultural side of the scheme has not been neglected. Though somewhat tardily established the Research Station at Sakrand has, since its inception, done excellent work under the able guidance of the chief Agricultural Officer in Sind. Research and experiments of the greatest value to agriculture under post-Barrage conditions of irrigation have been carried out.

FUTURE OF SIND.

Much has yet to be done but indications are not lacking to lead to the belief that Sind, under post-Barrage conditions, has a wonderful agricultural future before it.

It remains for the more progressive zamindars of this Province to keep in close touch with the improvements in methods, seed selection and the like, that the Agricultural Department in Sind is able to introduce. It is through their agency that the less educated and progressive brothers can most quickly benefit. Demonstration Farms are being rapidly established in convenient parts of Sind so as to be easily accessible to cultivators.

3,000 "REDS" ROUNDED UP IN PARIS.

Demonstration For Doles

LONDON, Jan. 12.

Paris.—Over 3,000 Communists were arrested all over the city following a demonstration demanding a dole for unemployed which was timed to coincide with the opening of Parliament, but was frustrated by Police who thronged the Palace de La Concorde and the Chamber removing demonstrators in lorries without disorder.—Reuter.

"LOWEST SINCE 1887."

Shipping Under Construction In Britain

(Special Cable.)
LONDON, Jan. 12.

The amount of shipping under construction in the United Kingdom during December was the lowest since 1887, according to Lloyd's Register Quarterly report which gives figure at 400,595 tons representing a decrease of 16,880 tons, compared with last September and 508,497 compared with December 1930. 1,463,795 tons were under construction throughout the world, of which 28-1/2 per cent was being built in the United Kingdom.—Reuter.

JAPANESE SURVIVORS TAKE REFUGE IN CHINSI

Bandits Surround It From All Sides

LONDON, Jan. 12.

Tokio.—Survivors of the Japanese detachment have taken refuge in the city of Chinsi where they are surrounded by thousands of bandits who are attacking the city from all sides. Fires have broken out in various parts of the city.

DEBTS TO U. S.

Experts Busy Devise Scheme For Relief

LONDON, Jan. 12.

Paris.—Two year moratorium in respect of the Young Plan conditional annuities and the creation of German railway debentures bearing annual interest of 660 million marks, part of which should be offered to the United States in part compensation if the United States relieved the Allies of their debts, are among the suggestions that are being considered by the British and French Treasury experts, according to "Le Temps".

Wipe Out Reparations & Debts

(Special Cable).
LONDON, Jan. 12.

Milan.—Immediate wiping out of reparations and war debts is demanded in a article in the "Popolo D'Italia," attributed to Sgs. Mussolini. It says that the Lausanne Conference should end in wiping off the slate and cancellation of the tragic war balance sheet. White civilisation would soon be imperilled unless trade was restarted.

A Curious Gift For King Of Italy

(Special Cable).
LONDON, Jan. 12.

Naples.—Fears of a death plot against the King were turned to laughter when the authorities gingerly opening a package from a mailbag on board the steamer Calibur not a bomb but a simple gift from an Italian barber in America expressing his humble homage to the King.

Another parcel addressed to the Duke of Spoletto, King's nephew, was found to contain three samples of linoleum from a American firm.

Before The Resignation

LONDON, Jan. 12.

Paris.—M. Laval announced at 8-20 to-night that he was going to the Elysee to hand in collective resignations of Government.

The news of the Government's resignation follows the announcement that the Radical Socialists had refused to endorse the acceptance of Foreign Affairs Portfolio by their president M. Edouard Herriot.—Reuter.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 15 December, 2016

Folk-Dance And Folk-Song.

IN INDIAN SCHOOLS

(By G. S. Dutt, I. C. S.)

That the Bengalis as a race have forgotten to laugh is a fact which has been remarked upon by more than one competent observer during recent years. That this is a fact admits of little doubt; but one reservation has to be made; and that is, that this incapacity for, or rather oblivion of the faculty of laughter is confined to the Bengalis of the so-called "upper" classes who are the products of the educational and other environments amongst which they have been nurtured in the modern age. It certainly does not apply to the illiterate and so-called "lower" classes of the population of Bengal who possess and demonstrate in their daily lives a zest for hearty laughter and a simple, healthy and rhythmic expression of the joy of life which is not surpassed by any other race on the face of the earth. The so-called "upper" classes in Bengal are indeed seen to laugh at times. but that is the sickly and unhealthy laugh of the music halls and cinema houses and not the free, joyous and simple laughter which bubbles forth spontaneously in the daily life of a healthy and vigorous race.

How far is the present edducational system of the country responsible for this undoubted difference between the "upper" and "lower" classes of Bengal, a difference which is very much to the credit of the latter? However, much we may differ as to the extent to which this difference has been introduced by the system of education in our schools and universities, it would be difficult to acquit it of a great deal of responsibility for this state of things. That the present system of education in the schools and universities of Bengal has a great many defects and is in crying need of reform, is a fact which is admitted on all hands and I believe that none is more conscious of this than the Department of Education itself. The need for reform is universally felt but the problems that have to be faced are in the first place—In what directions such reform should be undertaken and, secondly, how to find the money which will be necessary to put such reform into practice.

Let us now consider the line of least resistance, or, in other words, the direction of directions in which a reform can be admittedly undertaken without any need for a prohibitive expenditure.

Education in Bengal, and indeed in India, has to be brought more into line with the realities of daily life and the means of the people's livelihood; but, above all, it has to be infused through and through with the life-spirit itself—the spirit of joy which underlies all life and sustains all life—the Anandam which pervaded the life of the universe, as was so vividly realised and proclaimed in this country by the Rishis of the Upanishads.—the Anandam which is identical with the supreme life-spirit itself.

FROM "ANANDAM".

It is from Anandam, says the Upanishad, that all living things take their birth; it is by Anandam that all living things sustain their lives; to Anandam they return and in Anandam they merge again. Deprive life of this Anandam deprive the life of a nation of the spirit of this all pervading, all sustaining Anandam, and, notwithstanding the fact that the land may overflow with wealth and with an abundance of the wherewithals of material existence, the springs of life will dry up at the very source and the nation will decline and dwindle.

It is an undoubted fact that this spirit of Anandam is not necessarily dependent on or produced by an abundance of the means of material enjoyment. The contrast between the so-called "lower" and "upper" classes of Bengal, mentioned above, and the remarkable extent to which this spirit of Anandam, while still pervading the life of the lower classes, is absent from the life of the upper classes, is a sufficient demonstration of the truth of the above statement. Wealth does not necessarily bring Anandam and, per contra, men and women struggling with poverty and starvation may be able to fill their lives with an abundance of this joy-giving spirit. For, it does not spring from a sense of possession of material things or from a surfeit of the senses—it springs from the realisation of, and an attunement of life to the rhythm of the universe and is a simplicity and freedom of the life-spirit identifying itself with the joyousness which underlies and sustains the universe—a joyousness which refuses to be daunted by the afflictions of life.

It is this spirit of simple and spontaneous joy or Anandam, therefore, which we have to infuse into our educational system in order that the upper classes of this unhappy land of India, may learn again to feel within themselves the throbbing of the universal Anandam—the joyousness rhythm in which the universe moves, along with it to cycle, and this can be established, not by the research and inventions of science and shop-loads of factory products, nor even by the deep delving of metaphysics, but by an education and training in the realisation of beauty, and rhythm through the medium of the living art.

In all ages and in all countries the joy of life has found natural vent, first and foremost, through the dance. Dance is essential to life and is co-eval with life. A child begins involuntarily to dance while still in its mother's womb and a calf can be seen to dance the moment it sets foot on earth. Dance, indeed, is an essential attribute and an indicative of the presence of life, whereas the absence of dance is tantamount to death. This applies to a considerable extent to the art of song as well; but not to the same extent as to the art of dance; for song and music come much later in the life of the individual and in the life of the nation than the art of the dance. If, then, a nation, through the influence of a misguided religious, social or educational system, banished the spirit of dance and the art of the dance from its daily life, then that nation invites the death of its life-spirit. This is exactly what has happened in Bengal among the educated classes and it is a realisation of the remedy needed to save the people from this living death that alone can lead the nation again to a life, simple, joyous and full of vigour and characterised by a freedom of spirit in tune with the free and living rhythm of the universe.

Do not therefore repress the spirit of dance among the young men and women of Bengal! The spirit of dance which should sustain and invigorate life and which should low in a pure current through every stratum of the life of the nation has been polluted in our country by currents of immorality engendered by a degraded social and religious system. It must be purged again of all these impurities and restored to the purity of the cosmic rhythm from which it takes its birth.

SONG AND THE DANCE.

Throughout the civilised world there has been, of late, in the sphere of practical education, a clear realisation that song and dance play a greater part in invigorating the life of a people than even science, philosophy and religion; and as a result we find that throughout Europe every progressive nation to-day is up and doing in infusing this revitalising force into its young men and women, in its schools and in its universities.

In every country we find that while the pure current of song and dance has been corrupted and diverted by the artificial life of the 'upper' classes into immoral channels it still flows in a stream of singular purity among the common folk of the country. That is why the movement for the revival of folk-dance and folk-song is one of the most striking features in the educational renaiscence throughout Europe, and indeed, even in America.

In England, with the active support of the Ministry of Education, folk-dance and folk-song are being systematically taught not only in schools and colleges, not only among young men and women but even among adult men and women in every sphere of life. In Germany, the young men and young women of the Youth Associations ('Wander-Vogel'), go about the country in rambles and excursions during their holidays gaily dancing the folk dances of their country and singing their folk songs and this is considered the highest educationists as one of the most important elements in their education.

FOLK-SONGS AND DANCE.

No country in the world has a heritage of folk-dance and folk-song as rich as India, but in no country has this fact been less realised by the educated classes. A sense of false pride and prestige keeps us from associating with the common folk who in their daily lives are keeping up these wonderfully rich traditions of folk-dance and folk-song in every province of India, but nowhere with such wonderful vitality, vigour, purity and simplicity as in Bengal.

It is a matter for congratulation that the Departments of Education in India have at last recognised music as a legitimate subject for the educational syllabus. But it remains still to be realised that the influence of music, which will transform the educational system of the country and will entrust it with vitality, can only be introduced into schools and colleges through the living current of folk-dance and folk-song which have sprung from the life of the people of the country and is a living expression in art of their aspirations and ideals. It is not every form of dance and song which is suitable to the young and which forms a pure channel for education. To be suitable for this purpose, it must be completely free from all affections and from all voluptouous sensteaual and erotic associations, and must, at the same time, be vigorous, beautiful and inspiring. And here we find that Bengal has a great contribution to make to the whole of India. For, I believe that nowhere else in India are to be found folk-dance and folk-song of such inspiring simplicity, beauty, virility and purity as are still in existence among the simple folk in the villages of Bengal. Not for nothing it is Bengal and not some other province of India that has produced a Rabindranath; for the heritage of art and song and of an inherent sense of beauty, and rhythm which has been handed down to the present day Bengalis is unsurpassed not only in any other part of India but in any other country in the world.

BENGAL'S POSITION.

We hear of Bengal lagging behind other provinces of India in many things at the present time. Bengal may lag behind in some other matters, but not in the living art of rhythmic self-expression which enriches and enlivens the life of a nation. Here Bengal will lead the rest of India as she has already begun to do. For, we find that for the first time in the history of modern India the practice of folk-dance and folk-song has already been introduced into the schools of all grades in one of the districts of Western Bengal, namely, Birbhum.

Of all the folk-songs and folk-dances of the world none can surpass in beauty, simplicity, vigour, rhythm and purity, the Jari song and dance current among the Mussalman villagers of Mymensingh, or the recently discovered Rai-bishe and Kathi dances still so widely practised as a living art among the poorer classes of Birbhum and many part of Burdwan and Murshidabad.

It is a matter of considerable personal gratification to the present writer that at his instance all these dances as well as the practice of singing folk-songs on a community basis have been enthusiastically adopted by many of the schools in Birbhum in the short space of the last six months.

RAI-BISHE DANCE.

Of these the Rai-bishe dance undoubtedly takes pride of place from the point of view of virility, manliness and nobility. It is the great war dance of the Bengali troops from the age of the Gangarah and Pal kings and has striking affinities with the Tandava dance of Siva—the Nataraj or the Lord of the Dance. That the introduction of the practice of this Rai-bishe dance among the students of the schools and colleges of Bengal with its accompaniment of the wonderfully stimulating and martial notes of the Dhole and the Kanshi will supply a vital need in the educational system of the country has been amply demonstrated by the experience already obtained in the schools in the district of Birbhum. Teachers students alike have entered into the spirit of this dance with wonderful zest and vigour and in the high schools at Suri, Sultanpur, Nalhati and Labhpur (which by the way, headed the list in Bengal at the last Matriculation Examination) and other places one may see to-day the unique spectacle of teachers and students alike careering round in rhythmic circles with their arms outspread and chests pressed forward, their face alight with the spirit of manly energy and their feet proudly stamping the ground to the accompaniment of the stirring notes of the drum and the impelling beats of the gong. Graduate teachers and "bhadralok" students of the highest castes are vying with one another in learning from the expert handsmen of the hitherto despised Dom and Bauri castes how to play on the Dhole and the Kanshi, the old martial instruments of Bengal, which had been contemptuously relegated in modern times to the care of the untouchable classes and which had been replaced by the languorous effiminacy and the unsightly inartistry of the hybrid "harmonium".

SPIRIT OF TOY.

A new spirit of joy, a new spirit of fellowship and camaraderie between teachers and students and a new spirit of deep sympathy with an understanding of the culture underlying the life of the common folk of the country has thus been brought about which is already working wonders in the lives of the teachers and pupils of these schools. And in this revival Hindu and Mahomedans have taken an equally enthusiastic share.

The Head Master of the Sultanpur H. E. School reports that the introduction of the Rai-bishe and of the Kathi dance—another Bengali folk-dance of a martial origin—has infused a new life into the teachers and students of the school and that the students appear to have imbibed the English public school spirit and look brighter and happier than the average school boys of this country. It now remains for the rest of Bengal and the rest of India to follow this lead. It is a matter for congratulation that the District Board of Birbhum has been quick to realise the significance and possibilities of this movement and has appointed experts from among the depressed classes, who are proficient in this priceless national arts of Bengal, as teachers of the Rai-bishe and the Kathi dances in the schools of this district. From the point of view of physical culture alone the importance of the introduction of Folk-dance in schools can hardly be over-estimated; particularly so in the case of the Rai-bishe which is not only one of the finest and manliest folk dances in the world but has, as an integral part, a complete system of martial, acrobatics developed and perfected in the soil of ancient Bengal. But its real importance and significance lies in its power for reintroducing among the lives of the so-called cultured and upper classes of Bengal and other provinces of India, that spirit of Anandam, and that spirit of manly vigour which alone can help and sustain a nation in the world-struggle for existence. From the educational point of view, one of the chief values of the introduction of folk-dande and folk-song lies in the fact they will liberate the spirit of the students which has been repressed and starved by an over-intellectualised education offer a welcome release of the emotion in a healthy channel by furnishing a manly system of artistic self-expression—a system which is indigenous to the soil and genius of India and is a form of expression of its highest ideals and aspirations. And this in its turn will have a far-reaching effect on the development of character.

THE TEACHER.

Teachers of schools in Birbhum have given a splendid example by the eagerness and zest with which they have been learning these national folk-dances of Bengal and dancing them along with their boys. It is a vital reform in the field of education in India which can be introduced almost without the necessity of any additional expenditure; and the present writer, who has had the good fortune of rediscovering the Rai-bishe and Kathi dances of Western Bengal at the beginning of the last cold weather and of holding up these and the beautiful Jari dance of Mymensingh prominently before the educated classes of the country for adoption in their edu-

(Continued on page 9).

National reconstruction in life and thought, art and culture, cannot and should not remain casual. It cannot and should not depend on chance or charity. It must preserve the standards of its distinction and advance with the advancing times. The immense, almost infinite, possibilities of the Theatre as a dynamic power for national regeneration, is yet practically and systematically unexplored. The Theatre cannot any longer remain isolated from life and thought, art and culture, national and international. The screen and the stage, music and dancing, literature, painting, settings, scenic construction and costume-design and the various activities and thought of the Theatreland which mould and influence national education and endeavours all demand now constant and systematic attention. These columns are meant to ensure that attention.

THE PASSING WEEK.

By Our Art And Dramatic Critic

The Dance In India

Shrimati Enakshi Ram Rao has followed Sri. Ragini Devi. Sri. Ragini Devi expressed his opinion about Indian Dancing just over a week ago. Shrimati Ram Rao has this week offered her ideas on Indian Dancing. These opinions must grow. And the moment should soon arrive when dancing in India ceases to be the subject merely of academic romance or social pastime.

* * *

Tangible Aim And Ideas

The best method by which the desired plane of progress could be reached is to define, as approximately as one could, the aim as well as the ideas of the exponents of Indian Dancing.

It is not enough, for example, to know the literary information about Indian Dancing. It is necessary to know its limitations as well. It is not enough, moreover, to know and describe the existing conditions of the dance in India. It is essential to suggest positive remedies as well The pertinent point of inquiry would be: how far do the enlightened exponents of Indian Dancing go or propose to go from the decadent practices of the "nautch," North and South?

"INVISIBLE" LIGHT IN THEATRES.

A New Use Of Ultra Violet Rays.

Mr. Alexander Strobl, who makes whole stages full of chorus girls vanish with his magical black light, predicts that ultra-violet rays soon will revolutionize the theatre, movies, advertising and interior decorating.

The Hungarian chemist, who laboured for 12 years trying to perfect invisible lighting, is working on an experiment which will enable theatre-goers to sit in darkness and read their programmes as if illuminated by a spotlight.

His plan to flood theatres with hundreds of thousands of watts of this "U. V." light will cause stairways and exits to glow; seat numbers will stand out, eliminating the need of ushers' flashlights, and still the house will be black.

"In this new era there will be no intermissions," the chemist said, for the ultra-violet light will shift the scenery and even change the actors' costumes."

Standing in front of his miniature stage, Mr. Strobl snapped buttons causing chairs, tables and figures to vanish and making invisible colours glow, as he explained "U. V." lighting.

"Light from an ordinary globe contains 95 per cent visible light and 5 per cent. "U. V.", he said. "By filtering out the 95 per cent. we get a beam of the invisible light. The job was to find some chemicals which would act as transformers and convert this light into longer waves perceptible to the eye.

"I spent years before I discovered the first chemical When the 'U. V.' beam hit it, it gave off a red glow. Then followed more years of experimenting until finally I worked out a whole spectrum."

These chemicals, although they produce a rainbow of colour under the black light, are nearly all white or pale yellow in ordinary light. Under "U. V." light only those objects or the parts of costumes painted with the chemicals are visible. Thus Mr. Strobl can make anything he wishes vanish. —"Japan Times."

FOLK SONGS TO BE BROADCAST ABROAD.

Japan's Program In International Radio Entertainment.

Japan's programme in the international radio entertainment on December 13, when 18 nations of the world will join in celebrating the 30th anniversary of the first successful wireless transmission across the Atlantic by Marquis Marconi, will consist of an address and popular folk songs from "Ise-ondo," "Fukagawa-bushi," and "Kappore." These popular airs will be broadcast by Fukutaro Nakamura, better known as "Honensai Umebozu" and his band of musicians.

"Umebozu," who has a record of 42 appearances before the radio microphone, was greatly excited when he heard the news that he has been chosen for the international broadcast.

"I was surprised as I thought I had to go to America in person, but it's really only my voice that is to travel there. I've sung over the radio many times, but when I hear I'm to broadcast to the world, it makes my heart thump. But it's really an honour to me," the veteran musician said in an interview yesterday.

The selection of these familiar folk songs which are considered plebian in certain quarters, was made on the approval of Professor T. Hakano of the Ueno Musical Academy. Professor Takano is of the opinion that international broadcasts should not be limited to representative national music, but that it is good to introduce popular songs, too, on some occasions.—"Japan Times".

A Film Producer's Travelogue

Mr. Schoedsack Narrates

The Making Of "The Bengal Lancer"

MR. SCHOEDSACK, the famous film producer narrates for the readers of the "New York Times" his long "Task to obstain "sequences" the following are some of the interesting extracts of his travelogue.

The first account of the experiences of Ernest B. Schoedsack, now in India procuring motion tain "sequences." The following ing screen version of "The Lives of a Bengal Lancer," has been received at the Paramount Studios in Hollywood in a letter that is said to have travelled 11,000 miles by native runner, ox cart, camel caravan, railway, ocean liner and airplane between Peshawar, in the interior of India, and Los Angeles.

Mr. Schoedsack, who produced "Grass" in the Persian uplands, "The Four Feathers" in the African Sudan, "Chang" in the Siam and "Rango" in the wilds of Sumatra, sailed from San Francisco early last July and after seven weeks at sea started his expedition to the interior of India from Calcutta on August 27.

Seeking scenes of a Bengal tiger hunt with sound cameras and other unique sequences, Mr. Schoedsack will have traveled a matter of 20,000 miles before his return to Hollywood in January. He is accompanied by his wife, his brother, G. F. Schoedsack; a cameraman, Rex Wimpy and a party of assistants. The picture will be completed after Mr. Schoedsack's return to Hollywood, where scenes will be made in the Paramount studios with Clive Brook and Phillips Holmes scheduled to enact the leading roles. Mr. Schoedsack's account of the first part of his journey follows:

"We landed at Calcutta on August 27 and spent two strenuous days with customs, bonding and other necessary business. On the second day we found it possible to catch a night train for Delhi, in the interior of India, where we were to film scenes.

THE TRAIN TRIP.

"You can get anything you want on an Indian train—provided you bring it with you. Passengers furnish their own bedding, also their own food—if they are wise. We were not, and moreover were in a hurry. As a result we almost starved to death.

"Arriving at Delhi on the second morning, we spent the day looking over the town to see what shots we wanted to make there, and caught the night train to Simla, the Summer capital, to present credentials and explain ourselves to officials.

"Simla is one of the most beautiful and picturesque spots on earth and, moreover, it was almost cold there. What a treat it was really to feel like walking fast!

"The authorities, both military and political, received us very kindly and were obliging and helpful with permissions and suggestions. Armed with letters to various army officers and political agents, we reluctantly descended the hills to the heat of Delhi.

"After a week at Delhi, making shots around the streets and forts, we prepared to entrain for Lahore. To reach Delhi, we had come 1,000 miles northeast from Calcutta—on the eastern coast. Lahore was somewhat more northwesterly from Delhi and 225 miles away, while Peshawar was 250 more miles in the same direction from Lahore, so that by the end of the journey we would have crossed the entirety of India, some 1,500 miles.

THE CHEAPEST WAY.

"Investigation of railway facilities proved that the quickest and cheapest way to work in and around Peshawar and the Khyber Pass would be to live in a tourist car, with luggage van attached, and be side-tracked at the different stations where we would work. The van is divided into two sections; one we use as a storeroom, the other as a darkroom and workshop.

"The most expensive part of the tourist car arrangement is the mileage charge while on the move, so we travelled by ordinary train to Lahore, the nearest point to Peshawar at which we could get a car. There we transferred everything to Tourist Car 82, that evening were attached to the regular night mail and were off for Peshawar, our headquarters, which met our expectations of interest. It is an extraordinarily interesting place, and just now the political situation can only be described as tricky. It is only a year ago that 10,000 wild Afridis came down from the hills around Khyber Pass and for some time practically beseiged the town. Their snipers lay concealed in the high standing crops and surrounding orchards and fired into the cantonments.

THE INVISIBLE AFRIDIS.

"The maddening part of such warfare for the British was the difficulty of ever actually seeing the enemy. The Indian troops and constabulary were splendidly loyal throughout and eager for action, but the heavy cover prevented even airplane observation, so that the artillery fire from the town had little effect and it was over four months before the Afridis were finally driven back into their hills.

"The Afridi has no special grievance; he is a hillman whose only business, sport or relaxation seems to be fighting. He is wonderfully impartial as to whom he fights, but he feels the need of some tonic.

"Peshawar is divided into two parts—the Cantonment, where all the Europeans live, surrounded by barbed wire and walls, with gates at intervals, and Peshawar City, a picturesque huddle of mud-brick houses where the buildings are lined with tiny open-fronted shops and all sorts of people jostle their way through traffic jams of bullocks, donkeys, goats, bicycles and tongas.

"We wanted to get scenes in some of the busy, colourful streets of the city, so we arranged to rent, for one morning, a shop in the bazaar.

"It was the size of most of the shops, about five feet by six, and the commodity in which the owner dealt was flour. At 7 we arrived, hastily shoved our cameras inside and closed the shutters. After a while the excitement of our advent died down and every one grew tired of staring at a blank shop-front—all except the usual cluster of small boys, who waited on hopefully for something startling to happen.

GETTING STREET SCENES.

"In the meantime we covered the inside of the shutters with black cloth and set up. All this was done by flashlight, as the closed shop was nearly pitch dark. About 11 even the small boys gave it up and then, cautiously, we levered up a shutter until there was an aperture just high enough for the lens. With a hole just the size of the lens cut in the black cloth, there was nothing to attract the attention of a casual passer-by.

"As the shops are raised a foot or two from the ground the camera had to be set very low and we lay flat on the floor, which was deep in dirt and flour. The tightly-closed room was running a temperature, and so were we. More than anything else we must have resembled a machine-gun gang about to put some one on the spot. However, we got what we wanted—natural street-scenes, with no self-conscious gapers. But when we staggered out at noon, covered with dirt and sweat and flour, we caused a real sensation!

THE KHYBER WEATHER.

"It is a bit early to work in Khyber, for the caravans do not start through until the weather becomes a little cooler and this year they are having 'usual weather' in Khyber. So the camel trains may not arrive until October. A caravan is an important part of our story so, we have moved to another part of the frontier, to a post called Kohat, where a regiment of Lancers is stationed. Officers and men are eager to cooperate in our picture-making, and by the time we have finished here we can go back to Khyber for caravans and the forts there.

"From any ordinary map of India you would think that India and Afghanistan are countries directly bordering on each other. But if you examine the large-scale British military maps you will find that in many places there is no Indo-Afghan boundary. Instead, between the two countries there are a number of odd-shaped areas known as tribal territories—the independent countries of the fierce and warlike border tribes, the Afridis, Mahsuds and Waziris.

"The political problems of the frontier are many, for the tribesmen have their own code of honour and nothing pleases them so much as a good long war about anything at all. They are usually carrying on a feud between individuals, families or villages and are, besides, naturally against any sort of government, especially one which interferes with their right to shoot and to be shot at. There have always been troubles and killing on the border and in these days of political agitation, there is probably more than usual.

"Arrangements for our visit were quite elaborate. The political agent at Peshawar communicated with the political agent at Kohat, and both these gentlemen communicated with certain headmen of the tribes. We were accompanied from Peshawar by two heavily armed Afridis from the bodyguard of the political agent there.

"About twenty miles from Peshawar is the last fort and a gate leading into tribal territory. There, by appointment, we met the native

(Continued on page 9).

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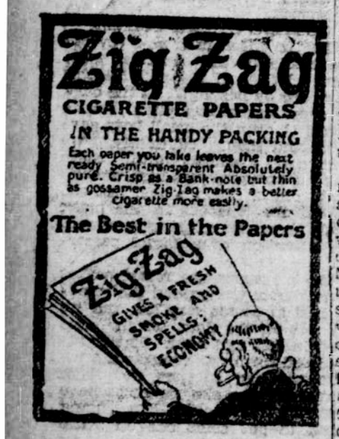
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BASLE, BERLIN AND WASHINGTON.

Who Will Solve The European Debts Problem?

At Basle and at Berlin, during the past week, committees have been struggling with the problem of international debts, while from Washington and from Paris the politicians of America and France have been firing broadsides at them. The outlook was bad enough a fortnight ago; but since then events in the United states have made it worse. Paris has hardened at the news from Washington; and the task of the negotiators at Basle and Berlin has become infinitely more difficult now that the United States has committed itself to the moulting of unrealities as an alternative to getting to grips with the problem. The House of Representatives has passed a resolution ratifying the Hoover moratorium; but it has also declared in round terms against cancellation or reduction of Europe's debts. America, we are told, has no concern with the problem of reparations; Europe must settle its own internal difficulties—and pay.

HOW TO PAY.

But how is Europe to pay? Though the Basle report is not out, as we write, there seems to be general agreement that there is no chance of getting any reparations from Germany next year. Indeed, quite apart from reparations, it is clear that Germany would be hard put to it to meet the interest on her commercial borrowings, and could not possibly pay back the short-term money which her creditors are anxious to collect. But, if there is to be no effective transfer of reparations from Germany, will the countries which were to have received them pay the United States? France could doubtless afford to pay, for she has plenty of gold, and was let down relatively lightly when the debt to America was funded. But will she pay? And can we, for our part, possibly pay even if we would? We are already in technical default: we have to find, if we can, a large sum for repayment of the short-term loans we got from America during the crisis; we had by far the hardest bargain of any driven with us in the funding of our debt, and the depreciation of sterling has added immensely to our burden. We cannot pay, and every reasonable American knows we cannot.

What then? In face of America's attitude, the possibility of any big scheme for the cancelling of reparations and war debts, wholly or even in part, has receded far into the back ground. M. Laval's latest speeches leave no doubt on that point. A real settlement of the debt problem which might set the world well on the road to economic recovery seems to be out of the question for it depends on American co-operation. At best, then, the Conference which meets when the committees at Basle and Berlin have made their reports will not go beyond mere temporary expedients—based on a pretence, which everyone knows to be a pretence, that the difficulties will pass if the world can but tide over the immediate emergency. At best, there will be a fresh standstill agreement on short-term commercial debts, a renewed postponement of annuities (including unconditional annuities) under the Young Plan, and, in relation to America, either a fresh moratorium on European payments, or a mere default without agreement.

PREVENTION OF IMMEDIATE COLLAPSE.

It is possible that things will be patched up in some such fashion as this, so as to prevent an immediate collapse of European credit. But this—the best we can hope for—will be the merest patching-up, with the certainty that the trouble will recur in a year's time or less, probably in a still more aggravated form. And even as much as this will not be easily secured. There is no agreement on France's part that commercial payments from Germany shall have priority over reparations; and Germany's Swiss and Dutch creditors are demanding even higher interest than now as a condition of renewing the standstill agreement. British and Scandinavian creditors of Germany, hard pressed for funds, want the agreement to be renewed for no longer than three months; and the Americans, who are prepared to renew for longer, want guaranteed priority over reparations. It is a petty tangle.

The difficulties are much worse because of the mass of technicalities which surrounds the central core of the problem. France insists that negotiations about reparations must be kept within the framework of the Young Plan, in order to secure for herself the ear-marking, if not the actual transfer, of the unconditional annuities. The stand-still agreement is, technically, a private matter for the bankers in which the Governments are not concerned; but, in fact, any settlement must include both, because both raise the same difficulty of German payments abroad. Reparations will have to be discussed apart from war debts, though they are obviously bound up together. Short-term private debts are being considered at Berlin; but long-term debts are not, though they both raise the transfer problem in much the same form.

AMERICA HOLDS THE KEY.

Of course, the key to the entire problem is held in the United States. How are European Governments to pay America over the American tariff an annuity approaching 300,000,000 dollars, and scheduled to rise still higher in a few years' time? How are European private debtors to pay a huge additional sum to a country which is determined to maintain high protection and a surplus of exports? Common sense says there is no way; and even high finance can devise only one—that America should go on, year after year, lending Europe the money by fresh capital investment in European loans and industries. Common sense replies that this method is not really payment at all, and can only aggravate the problem for the future. But common sense is not in the ascendant just now at Washington or, for that matter, in most of the European capitals. France is frightened, no doubt, and prepared to be more accommodating than she pretends. But the stupidity of the American attitude puts a premium on stupidity in Europe too for no one feels like being generous, or committing himself while the Americans are in their present mood.

In all the circumstances, if an early collapse in Germany can be prevented, the long-run effect of America's impossibilitism, supposing it to be maintained, must be to drive the European countries closer together; for they will all be, in one way or another, defaulters in relation to the United States. Probably they will not hurt at the Americans any collective defiance. They will simply not pay and will leave the Americans to find means of making them pay, which obviously cannot be done. Europe will get into the way of writing polite little notes to Washington expressing sorrow that the expected remittance have not arrived: and some day the Americans will get tired of make-believe, and these ludicrous debts will be cancelled after all.

But that depends on Europe holding together, and averting a German crash. Not, of course, that a crash in Germany will make it easier to pay America—quite the reverse. But it would inevitably bring the Americans scurrying back to play a part in settling Europe; for it would threaten their large capital investments and short term loans in Germany, as well as Washington's claims on the Allied Governments. It would, indeed, in some ways simplify the problem if Germany did collapse; the consequent devastation would at last compel the world to face realities. Amongst other things it would force America to realise that she cannot again do what she did in 1919—play a leading role in Europe, then return to an impossible isolation

ABSURD ATTITUDE.

The present attitude of Congress is so fundamentally absurd—and so widely known to be absurd, even in America—that it can hardly be sustained for long. If Europe can tide over for a time, and quietly refrain from paying America, the Americans are bound either positively to accept, or tacitly to acquiesce in, Europe's inability to pay. It is true that this involves that no real settlement of either reparations or inter-Allied debts in Europe can be reached in the meantime; and it may for that reason prevent any funding of even a part of Germany's short-term commercial debts. It will prolong uncertainty, make real reconstruction of European finances impossible, and stand in the way of the recovery of trade. It is not at all a nice prospect; but it looks as if, for the present, there is little hope of anything better, and as if the Conference, when it meets, will have to settle down to making the best of this very bad job.

Meanwhile, Great Britain's difficulties are bound to be considerable; for we have to face not only the cessation of revenue from reparations and the continued lock-up in Germany of our short-term loans, but also the repayment of the huge credits we so foolishly borrowed in the summer in our attempt to keep on the gold standard. We can pay these credits off by the drastic step of exporting practically our entire remaining gold reserve, which is, in effect, all earmarked to meet these loans. The Bank of England has to-day practically no gold of its own; it is all mortgaged. But we shall hardly do this, though we may let more gold go, as we have already let £15,000,000 go to France. What we clearly cannot do is both to pay back these advances and to meet the service of the American debt. Indeed, to attempt this would make our position worse; if we tried to accommodate enough funds in New York, we should only turn the exchanges further against us, and so increase the magnitude of the sum to be paid. Responsible Americans know this well enough. They do not expect us to be able to pay.

IMMEDIATE ISSUE.

Thus the immediate issue in Europe is this. If the Basle committee reports, as it is expected to do, in favour of a moratorium for another two or more years, with the obligation upon Germany to pay at the end of that period and the French accept that proposal without haggling, then it will be difficult for the German Government to refuse. Everyone will know that reparations are really at an end. But Germany will bitterly resent even formally admitting any further obligation. She will have won the moratorium, but not the principle. If, however, the French contest the inevitable moratorium, then we are likely to see all Germany, led by a combination of Bruening and Hitler, standing for repudiation once and for all, of any reparations. No one can say what would happen then. Therefore most people who prefer a quiet life will hope for another stop-gap settlement. But in the long run a bold policy of repudiation of all reparations would probably be best for America, Germany, France and all of us.—"New Statesman and Nation."

Position Of Japanese Goods.

IN CHINA AND INDIA.

Owing to the continued boycott of Japanese goods in China and in other Far Eastern markets where the trading community is predominantly Chinese it is to be expected that, for the present at any rate, the reinvigoration of Japanese competition resulting from Japan's suspension of the gold standard will affect Lancashire chiefly in India. It is still too soon to judge the extent to which Japan has made an advantage for herself by her currency policy, though the latest reports suggest that the difference between Japanese prices just before the gold standard decision and those just afterwards was not very considerable, and that the market for Japanese goods is so much disorganised that sales have not yet been stimulated. There are no very clear indications that the change has had any reactions on Lancashire. During the two or three weeks just before Japan went off the gold standard reports of Indian business on the Manchester Royal Exchange were rather mixed. A great many shippers reported almost complete stagnation, but at least half a dozen admitted that the small orders which they were arranging reached a surprisingly large total. The orders were chiefly for bleaching jaconets and muils and prints, with a few for white shirtings and fancies, and most of the distributing centres were contributing something to the business; though some traders found Calcutta rather backward and others reported that Madras was the most disappointing buyer. Business last week followed very much the same lines, though there was perhaps some tendency towards contraction. It is not apparent, however, whether this slight falling-off should be attributed to the reduction in Japanese prices or whether it merely reflects the coming of the holiday feeling in Indian business quarters, where Christmas and New Year celebrations are usually protracted. Japan's departure from gold, of course, will affect Lancashire some time, but it does not yet appear to have done so to any considerable extent.

Meanwhile the position in India appears to be that there is a moderate retail demand and that dealers, having reduced their stocks to more manageable proportions, would be attempting replacements on a useful scale if it was not for the uncertainty which exists as to whether the boycott will be revived when Mr. Gandhi reaches India again. The Congress leader has disclaimed the very definite statement of an intention to tighten up the boycott which he was supposed to have made in Rome, but it seems doubtful whether this denial will go very far towards dissipating anxiety, especially since pickets have recently become more active in the Calcutta bazaars.—"Manchester Guardian."

Hanuman Prasarak Mandal Closed.

(From A Correspondent.)

AMRAOTI, Jan. 12.

The Secretary of the Hanuman Vyayam Prasarak Mandal, Amraoti, the well-known institute of physical culture, informs us that in view of radical changes in national circumstances the president and members of the Executive of Hanuman Vyayam Prasarak Mandal of Amraoti declare their institute at Amraoti and other branches closed till further notice.

A STINGING RETORT.

"Anglo-Indian" writes:—

I have read the note which was contributed to the "Daily Mail" by Sir Percival Phillips and Sir Henry Gidney's rejoinder thereto which were reprinted in the November issue of the Anglo-Indian Review. I admire the latter's sobriety of tone and the complete absence of bitterness in the tenor of his reply. Any other man in the position which Sir Henry occupies would have, metaphorically speaking, slapped the British Knight in the face. Sir Percival in his marvellous effusion shows a complete ignorance of his subject when he states that neither the British nor the Indian wants the Anglo-Indian.

In my long and varied experience I know more about the pure Anglo-Indian or Sir P. Phillips' "half caste", than he could ever hope to know and also about some present day Britishers, many of whom are uppish demagogues, and who can neither read nor write nor speak their own mother tongue correctly.

If the Indian does not want the Anglo-Indian the European community certainly does so now as it never did before, as is evidenced by the recent resolution of the European Association which called for the heartiest support of all Anglo-Indians who have done so much for India and the European community.

Sir Percival and the likes of him do not want the Anglo-Indian. He is not an authority on the likes and dislikes of the well-educated Indian who do not want British "arrogance" and "superiority". They can manage their own affairs just as well, if not better, than the average Britishers as time will yet show. The Britishers says he can do nothing for the Anglo-Indian. He says that the Anglo-Indian's fate is in the hands of India's new rulers. Better this than in the hands of a Britisher like Sir Percival with his vituperation which permeates right through his note from start to finish. He also says that the future of the Anglo-Indian is black indeed. This British Prophet will yet look blue indeed.

Then again he says that the Anglo Indians are disappearing from the railways; it is just the other way about. The Britishers are surely disappearing from all Services as the highest posts in the land are likely to be held by Indians who are far superior in intellect and chastity than some white "bosses".

I think the best advice I may offer Sir P. Phillips is to refrain from bitterness against and uncharitable criticism of a community about whom he displays colossal ignorance.

American Cotton Bales' Weight.

Mr. Hester, of New Orleans, reports that 3,672,182 bales of cotton were handled at United States ports and overland in August, September, and October, and that the average weight per bale was 529.37, as against 530.39 in 1930. In the first four months of the season, however, the total was 5,420,354 bales of an average weight of 529.14lb. as against 528.19 lb. last year. The crop is thus remarkable not only for its enormous quantity and its superior quality but for the weight of the bales handled. Yet, despite these things, the South is keeping the bases high by a strong holding-up policy.

FRONTIER REFORMS ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

PESHAWAR, Jan. 12.

The Frontier Reforms Advisory Committee, the first meeting of which was held at Government House in Peshawar on 4th January, discussed question of franchise, the composition of the Legislative Council and distribution of seats among the various communities and districts. General agreement has been reached on these important points.

Owing to shortness of time available and the desire of the Government of India that the Council should meet as soon as possible, it is probable that the District board and municipal franchise will be made use of in their respective areas in order to avoid the necessity of compiling new rolls of electors. If this proposal is adopted, it will mean the enfranchisement of a larger percentage of the population than at present enfranchised in the Punjab.—A. P.

SARASWAT VIDYARTHI SAHAYAK MANDALI.—The annual Elocution competition for the Hirabai Sukharam Rajadhyaksha Memorial Prizes held under the auspices of the Saraswat Vidyarthi Sahayak Mandali will come off on Sunday (14th February) at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Maratha High School, Girgaon. Boys and girls wishing to take part in it should get particulars about the subjects, etc., from the Hon. Secretary of the Mandali (Address:—Saraswat Brahman Samaj Griha, 234, Charni Road, Bombay) and enlist their names before 7th February 1932.

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Children's Fancy Dress Carnival

There is to be a Children's Fancy Dress Party in the lovely garden at the Princess Mary Gymkhana on February 2nd at 4-30 p.m. Lady Sykes will present 12 prizes for the best costumes, etc. There will be a band, bran-pie, games and possibly a cinema, and all sorts of amusements and tea.

Every year the Bombay District Branch of the Red Cross Society holds this party in aid of the Lytra Comfort Fund which is useful in supplying hospitals with special needs which could not be otherwise given.

The tickets are Rs. 2 for adults, Re. 1 for Children and servants attending children 8 annas. These can be had from members or at the Red Cross Office in the Town Hall or at the gate on February 2nd.

C. P. AND BERAR OLYMPIC SPORTS.

Gokhale Vyamshalia's Success

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT).

NAGPUR, January 12.

Mr. Kahate of the Gokhale Vyayamshalia, Dhantoli, scored a grand success in the C. P. and Berar Olympic Sports which were held at Teotmai on 3rd, 9th and 10th instant. The institution won almost all the silver cups in the team games and most of the prizes in individual items.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY'S INDIAN RADIO PROGRAMME.—12 noon Selection of Gramophone records; 9-20 p.m. light music by Master Bhargavram

POSTAL NOTICE.—Superscribed mails for Singapore, China and Japan per s.s. "Kaga Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 1 p.m. Friday the 15th instant.

VERSOWA V. C. COMMITTEE.—Varsova Village Congress Committee has been suspended.

RECEPTION TO PANDIT MALAVIYA.—Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya is returning from England to-day (Thursday) at 4 p.m. by the s.s. "Acquilea" at the Alexandra Dock No. 14. The Bombay Presidency Hindu Sabha has arranged a reception to him at the place. The public are requested to be present.

SPIRITUALISTIC EXPERIENCES.—Under the auspices of the BEST Employee's Association, Mr. V. D. Rishi will lecture in the Conference Room, today (Thursday) at 5-45 p.m. (S.T.)

EUGENIC SOCIETY.—A meeting of the General Committee of this Society will be held at Advocate Building at 4 p.m. to-day (Thursday).

HEALTH OF BOMBAY.—During the week ended 9th instant the total mortality 470 was 53 more than in the preceding week; the death rate registered was 21.0 (according to the Census population of 1931). The mortality for the 2nd week of 1931 was 470 and death rate 18.8 and the average mortality for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium 1927-1931 was 503 and death rate 20.7.

SPINNING AND CARDING CLASSES.—The old system of classes for giving instructions in spinning and carding has been resumed by the Navajivan Sangh and instructions will be given from 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. (for ladies only).

Instructions for gentlemen will be given during the evening hours as also during the night class (8 p.m. to 10 p.m.).

As there is a demand for volunteers from various quarters all the old workers and experts trained in the Sangh are requested to enlist themselves as volunteers to facilitate the easy working of the Sangh.

DISCOURSE ON GITA.—Under the auspices of the Swardharma Viwardhini Sabha, Shradaya Jayadayalji Goenka and Syt. Hanumanprasadji Poddar will hold public discourses on the "study of Gita" and "Haribhakti" respectively in the garden of the Mota Mandir (Bhuleshwar) at 5 p.m. to-day (Thursday) Shri Goshwami Krishna Jinanji will preside.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.—Clan Line Steamer "Clan Ranald" arrived in Suez on the evening of 11th instant.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION

The Bombay Manager of this Bank is in receipt of a telegram from his Head Office in Hongkong advising that, subject to audit, the appropriation for the year will probably be—Final Dividend (subject to deduction of Income-tax) £3 per share; Written off Bank Premises A/c dol. 5 lacs; Carried forward to next year about dol. 34,20,000.

SASSOON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—Shams-ul-Ulma, Dr. Sir Jivanji J. Modi will deliver lecture on "A Recent Visit to Cabul—Early and Later History of Afghanistan and the General Present Conditions of the Country" illustrated with lantern slides today (Thursday) at 6 p.m. The lecture is open to the public.

PROTEST AGAINST ROY'S CONVICTION.

Under the auspices of the All India Trade Union Congress, the Girni Kamgar Union, the Tramwaymen's Union, the Hawker's Union, the Municipal Workmen's Union the Dock Worker's Union, the Mill Workers Union, the Bank Peon's Union, the Bank Employees Union, the Press Worker's Union, etc. a public meeting will be held to-day (Thursday) at 6 p.m., Lalbaug Maidan to protest against the savage sentence passed on Mr. M. N. Roy.

Mr. Abdul Majid will preside and Dr. Choksi, Miss Kara Mrs. Dange, Mr. Joshi, Mr. Karnik, Mr. Chowdri, Mr. Sharma and others will address the meeting.

"Emergency Council" Sentenced

1 YEAR R. I. FOR DEFYING POLICE COMMISSIONER'S ORDER

Another Charge To Follow

A surprise was sprung on the Police Prosecutor by Mr. I.N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum Court, on Wednesday morning, when 40 persons arrested on the Chowpatty Sands on Tuesday evening were charged under Section 143, I.P.C., in that they formed an unlawful assembly with the common object of disobeying the orders of the Chief Presidency Magistrate prohibiting Congress meetings in the city.

LEGAL FLAW.

The Magistrate pointed out a legal flaw, that if the prosecution wished to proceed against the accused under Section 143, a written complaint of the Chief Presidency Magistrate would be necessary.

Mr. Mankar, Police Prosecutor, submitted that Section 143 had been made cognisable under one of the new Ordinances, but later agreed with the Court that there was no such provision in the Ordinance.

Magistrate: Why not get a complaint against the accused from the Chief Presidency Magistrate and then proceed against them under Section 188?

Mr. Mankar: I have definite instructions to charge the accused under Section 143. I submit the filing of a complaint from the Chief Presidency Magistrate involves delay. The ladies have to be taken in and out of the lock-up every day.

Magistrate: It will mean only a day's delay. It is for you to consider whether you can establish a case under Section 143 or not. I can't advise you on that point.

COURT ROOM CROWDED.

Mr. Mankar then agreed to consider the question of altering the charge and asked for time. The case was then adjourned for a short while. Later, however, Mr. Mankar wished to proceed with the case under the same Section (143, I.P.C.) and the Magistrate complied.

A very large crowd invaded the Court-room to witness the trial. A good number of people could not be accommodated and had to be turned out of the Court-premises. Out of the 40 accused 20 were ladies.

On a charge of disobeying the order of the Police Commissioner prohibiting them from making speeches under Section 4 of the Emergency Powers Ordinance, Sjt. Gulabdas Broker, President of the 4th Emergency Council of the B. P.C.C., Messrs. Venishanker Vyas and Haridas Broker, members of the Council and Sjt. Bhatuk Desai leader of the Vanar Sena, were sentenced to 1 year's rigorous imprisonment each by Mr I.N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum Police Court on Wednesday.

ANOTHER TO FOLLOW.

Mr. Mankar, Police Prosecutor, said that this was the first charge against the accused who were arrested at the Chowpatty meeting on Tuesday evening. The accused would again be charged under Section 143, I.P.C., along with the 36 others arrested at Chowpatty the same evening.

Sub-Inspector Kamat in his evidence stated that he served an order signed by the Police Commissioner prohibiting the accused from making any public speeches or organising meetings. On Tuesday evening, the accused attended a largely attended meeting at Chowpatty in contravention of the order. Thereupon he got the accused arrested.

The accused did not take any part in the proceedings.

YOUNG PICKET'S TRIAL

Mohmed Hussein, a young Mahomedan boy, was charged under Section 4 of Ordinance 5 with picketing near Messrs. Whiteaway's on Tuesday evening. It was alleged against the accused that he used to dissuade people from going inside the shop. He was arrested by Inspector Bird. A badge was put on by the accused with inscription "Congress : E Ward." The accused pleaded guilty. His Worship adjourned the case till to-day (Wednesday) and sent the accused to the Police Surgeon to ascertain his age.

LEGAL TANGLE SOLVED

Picketers Sentenced For Defying Commissioner's Order

How a wrong order served on Congress volunteers not to picket the Whiteaway Laidlaw and Co.'s premises created a legal tangle was narrated at the Esplanade Police Court on Wednesday before Mr. H. P. Dastur. It appears that Mahadeo Raghunath and Chunilal Puran were arrested, while picketing near Whiteaway Laidlaw and Co., on Monday last. Prior to the arrest, both the accused were served with an order from the Commissioner of Police under section 4 of the Ordinance No. 2, restraining them from remaining at the place and asking them to go away. Ten minutes after the order was served, they were arrested, as they did not move away as directed.

On Tuesday when the case came for hearing, it transpired that the accused were served with an order with the heading of "Section 7 of the Ordinance." This section gave merely power to the Commissioner of Police to prohibit and regulate traffic on streets, roads or ferry ways.

Mr. H. P. Thanawalla, Police Prosecutor explained that the contents in the order were under section 4, though it was headed section 7.

TYPIST'S MISTAKE.

Mr. G. S. Wilson, Commissioner of Police, on Wednesday said that the orders were issued under section 4 of Ordinance No. 2 and not under section 7. At the time he issued the order, there was another order, which he had issued under section 7, and section 7 was typed in that order by mistake.

The accused refused to say anything.

Mr. Thanawala said that the charge against the accused would be under section 2 of Ordinance No. 2.

COMMISSIONER'S WIDE POWERS.

His Worship observed that on the evidence of Mr. Wilson, it was clear that order should be under section 4. The order was perfectly legal. The Commissioner had very wide powers. The accused were standing outside Whiteaway Laidlaw and Co. Very probably, their object was to picket the shop and thus assist the operations of the Working Committee of the Congress. To his mind, the offence was very serious, but in view of the fact that the accused did not realise the consequence of their actions, he did not give them maximum punishment, but only one year's rigorous imprisonment.

Ban On Mr. V. P. Desai

Mr. Vithaldas P. Desai, Vice-President of the Borivli Congress Committee, before it was suspended, was served with notice by the District Magistrate of the Bombay Suburban District under Notification 75 of 5-1-32 and Emergency Powers Ordinance No. II of 1932 not to take any part in the boycott or Civil Disobedience movements' not to speak in public or private place and not to picket etc. He has been asked to report himself daily at the police station.

Mr. Cursondas Gets 2 Years' R. I.

Mr. Pushotamdas Kanji Cursondas, the Bombay Suburban Congress Committee who was arrested by the police is sentenced to 2 years' R. I. by the Bandra Magistrate.

MR. MAVJI JAILED.

One more congress worker of Vile Parle, named Mr. Mavji was also arrested on Wednesday and is sentenced to one year's R. I.

RS. 5 FOR SHOUTING "DOWN WITH BRITISH RAJ."

Wasudev Gopal, a youth, who was arrested in the Girgaum Police Court on Tuesday for shouting "Down with British Raj" was charged under the City Police Act before a bench of Honorary Presidency Magistrates consisting of Mr. P. J. Murzban and Dr. S. P. Mehta on Wednesday morning.

A police constablte gave evidence. The accused pleaded not guilty. The court relied on the evidence of the police sepoy and finding the accused guilty sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 5.

PICKETING OF CLOTH SHOPS IN CITY CONTINUES.

Business At Standstill In Mulji Jetha Market.

The picketing of foreign cloth shops by men and women volunteers in Bombay on Wednesday was uneventful. The Mulji Jetha Market came in for a good deal of attention at the hands of women volunteers about 20 of whom guarded every gate and

Let Off By Magistrate, But Re-Arrested By Police.

—Sjt. Keshav Anant Ghurye, a reporter of "Prabhat" a Marathi daily, Sjt. Vinayak Ramchandra Modak, formerly Captain of Seva Dal Volunteers and Sjt. Mohanlal Thakkar, who were acquitted by Mr. I. N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum Court, on Wednesday evening, were re-arrested under the Ordinance as they were leaving the Court premises.

The Magistrate found them not guilty on the charge of defying Section 144 in connection with the Chowpaty meeting on Tuesday. The accused were released but as they were leaving the court, Sub-Inspector Kamath arrested them under the new Ordinance.

Sjt. S. D. Dongre, formerly Secretary of the Congress Prohibition Committee and Sjt. S. H. Daru, formerly Secretary of the Prabhat Feri Sangh were also arrested by Mr. Kamath at Charni Road on Wednesday evening. These arrests were also under the new Ordinance. All of them were marched to the Byculla Jail.

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dide not allow a single bale to leave the market.

Every bale of cloth was subjected to careful scrutiny of the fair picketers and only when they were convinced that the cloth was "Swadeshi" would they allow the hand carts to move on from the market. The picketing operations here continued for full 10 hours. Practically no business was transacted in the market.

All the foreign cloth shops in Fort, and Charni Road were also picketed but there were no arrests.

ARRESTS AT MALAD

Dr. Suratkar And Mantdi.

Dr. M. N. Suratkar of Malad and Mantri of the Seva Dal Volunteers were arrested at Malad on Wednesday night at 10 p. m. They were addressing a public meeting when the police sub-inspector put them under arrest and took them to Andheri in police van.

THEY MISS THEIR BOAT.

Surat Men Arrested Under Cr. L. A. Act.

Manga Sukha and Ramji Sukha, two young men from Surat District clad in Western costume, were placed before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawalla, Presidency Magistrate, third Court, on Wednesday under Criminal Law Amendment. They were to sail to South Africa on Wednesday but were arrested on Tuesday evening under a wire from Surat Police by Deputy Inspector Chowdhary of C. I. D. The accused assured the Court that they were not Congressmen, nor had they anything to do with the Congress.

His Worship remarked that as they were arrested uder the Criminal Law Amendment Act, all that he could do was to send them to the Surat District whence the telegram had come for their arrest.

POLICE RAID NIGHT SCHOOL FOR MILL WORKERS.

National Flag Removed.

A party of policemen under a couple of officers raided Bagna Mansion, Lalbag, where the "Friends Union" are conducting a library and night school for the mill workers. There is also an institution known as the "Rashtra Veer Baboo Genoo Prabhat Pherry." Both these institutions are not included in the list of the associations declared unlawful yet the police removed the national flag flying on the building and have posted guards. The national flag was again hoisted on the building on Wednesday and the police guard when they saw it again removed it.

JAILED FOR 4 MONTHS FOR BEATING A "BATAKI"

"I want to boycott Law Courts" was the remark made by Mr. Jaishankar Keshavlal in the court of Mr. I. N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum Court, on Wednesday when he was charged under Section 17 Clause I of the Criminal Law Amendment Act in that he had assisted in the operations of an unlawful assembly.

A police constable giving evidence stated that the accused was beating a "bataki" on Tuesday and announcing a public meeting which was to be held at Chowpaty on Tuesday evening. The accused interrupted and remarked: "What is the crime in beating a "bataki?" The accused pleaded not guilty and when the sentence of 4 months rigorous imprisonment was passed he again observed "This is nothing. Give me two years."

MASS TRIAL OF 40 PERSONS ARRESTED AT CHAUPATTY.

34 Including 20 Women Sentenced.

NEWSPAPER MAN LET OFF BUT ARRESTED AGAIN.

The mass trial of all the 40 persons arrested at Chaupatty then commenced. They included 20 ladies and also Messrs. Gulabdas Broker, Venishankar Vyas, Haridas Bhatia and Batuk Desai who had been sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment on another charge.

CAME FOR WALK.

The ladies prominent among whom was Mrs. Manoramabai Shinde took their seats in a line on benches provided for them, while the men remained standing during the trial. Among the men was an old man of about 50 who told the Magistrate that he came to Chaupatty for a walk and was arrested by the police.

ONLY A NEWSPAPER REPORTER.

Sjt. Keshav Ghurye, a reporter in "Prabhat", a Marathi daily, stated that he came to Chowpatty meeting as a representative of the paper, when sub-Inspector Kamat called him and put him under arrest.

To the court Mr. Kamat, Sub-Inspector C.I.D. said that Mr. Ghurye was always seen taking active part in Congress meetings under the guise of a press reporter.

"UNLAWFUL ASSEMBLY."

Mr. Mankar, Police prosecutor, in opening the case said that the accused were charged under Section 143 I.P.C. in that they formed an unlawful assembly with the object of committing an offence.

Under Section 188, namely disobeying the orders of the Chief Presidency Magistrate banning meetings in the city.

Magistrate:—How do you know that the common object of all these persons was to disobey the order.

Mr. Mankar explained that the order of the Chief Presidency Magistrate was promulgated in the city by means of beating the "bataki" and the accused assembled at the meeting place in contravention of the order.

The charge was then read to all the accused individually and except two of them all pleaded "not guilty."

INSPECTOR FORSTER IN WITNESS BOX.

Inspector Forster attached to the Gamdevi Police Station in his evidence stated that on January 11, the Chief Presidency Magistrate promulgated an order under Section 144 prohibiting meetings of the Congress. Copies of the order were pasted at prominent places in his section and the order was announced by means of beating a "bataki". On Tuesday evening, a meeting was held at Chowpaty in defiance of the order. Witness accompanied by some officers and constables went to the meeting. They had to push their way through the crowd to reach the platform. Witness asked the meeting to disperse and arrested the first seven accused, and also Mrs. Manorama Shinde, who according to the witness was excited. The other accused were then arrested. Mrs. Shinde denied that she was excited or that she was shouting.

GHURYE CROSS-EXAMINES KAMAT.

Sub-Inspector Kamat also gave evidence as to the arrests. He was cross-examined by Mr. Ghurye who told the Magistrate that he went to the meeting as a press reporter. Mr. Ghurye produced a bag which he carried to the meeting containing letters heads of "Prabhat" and writing materials.

When the court met after lunch Superintendent Smith of the Lamington Road Police station and Sergeant Gibbs of the Gamdevi Police station gave evidence as to the arrests of the accused.

CHARGES FRAMED.

The Magistrate then framed charges against the accused. The members of the Bombay Emergency Council when questioned by the court if they had anything to say replied "We have nothing to say" Several other accused followed the same example while some said that they did not participate in the meeting.

Accused Battu Krishna said in his statement "I attended the meeting with a view to call upon the people to join the movement. Accused Vasudev Laxman admitted that he was a Congress volunteer and went to the meeting to maintain order.

Several of the women accused stated that no warning to leave the meeting was given to them.

34 OUT OF 40 GUILTY.

The Magistrate in his judgment remarked that from the evidence it was clear that the order issued by the Chief Presidency Magistrate was duly promulgated in all the wards of the city on 11th January and sufficient time had elapsed since and the citizens must have known it. He found 34 out of the 40 accused guilty of the charge and convicted them. The following six persons were acquitted:—

Mr. Tribhuvandas Haridas, Mr. Keshav Anant Ghurye, Mr. Bhanu Shankar Mul Shankar, Mr. Mohanlal Dayalji, Mr. Vinayak Ramchandra Modak and Mohanlal D. Thakkar.

EMERGENCY COUNCILLORS JAILED.

A sentence of four months' rigorous imprisonment was awarded to three members of the Emergency Council and three others. Their names are:—

Mr. Gulabdas Broker, Mr. Haridas Bhatia, Mr. Venishankar Vyas, all of the Emergency Council, Mr. Batuk Desai of the Vanar Sena, Mr. Shivram Vishwanath and Mr. Hatimbhai Lalmia Durgar.

The following 8 men were sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment:—

Mr. Vishwanath Govind, Mr. Amritlal Kanji, Mr. Dullabhdas Seni, Mr. Anant Mahadev, Mr. Dattu Krishna, Mr. Vasudev Laxman, Mr. Pranshapkar Laxmishankar and Mr. Chimanlal Ambalal.

WOMEN SENTENCED.

Out of the 20 women accused Mrs. Manoramabai Shinde was awarded 3 months' rigorous imprisonment. The following 16 women were fined Rs. 50 each or in default 6 weeks' rigorous imprisonment:—

Champabai Vasanji, Rajguverbai Parvatibai Nanji, Chandragowribai, Kamalabai Shantilal, Narbadabai Mahadev, Dhanalaxmi Hiralal, Dhanbai Magarlal, Laddhibai Babulnath, Chanchalbai Rowjibhai, Prabhakumarbai Vallabhdas, Bhanumatibai Mohandas, Dhangowribai Ambalal, Krishnabai Harkisondas, Motibai Morarji and Jamnabai Ramji.

The Magistrate fined the remaining three women accused Rs. 25 each but no imprisonment in default and directed that if the fine was not recovered distress warrants should be issued. The names of the three women were:—

Yeshwantabai Wamanrao, Vatsalabai Narayan, Jasodabai Maganlal.

GARLANDS AND CHEERS.

As the convicted men were being marched in Police van to jails a large crowd had collected opposite the court premises indulged in loud cheers and demonstrations. Many of the women were garlanded by their friends before they stepped in the van which conveyed them to prison as they had refused to pay the fines.

ARRESTS IN SUBURBS.

Prabhat Feri Stopped.

(From A Correspondent.)

VILE PARLE, Jan. 13.

Sj. Purshottamdas Kanji Sedh, of Vile Parle was arrested last night at his residence at Santa Cruz.

Early this morning, the Superintendent of Police with a posse of about fifty constables stopped a Prabhat Pheri near the Railway Level Crossing and arrested Bhai Parmanand, Sj. Samhukhra Mehta, and sixteen ladies including a neice of Seth Jamnalal Bajaj. Other members of the pheri, numbering about thirty were chased away and such as offered themselves for arrest were also not taken into custody. The arrested persons were removed to Bandra lock-up.

The Police served an order on Sj. Mavjibhai, asking him not to participate in the Congress movement. But on his refusal to sign the same, he was marched off to the Police Station.

A similar order was served on Shreemati Devayani Desai at 1 a.m. last night. But she was arrested with the Prabhat Pheri this morning.

It is expected there are more such orders to be served on Congress workers in the district.

SECOND M.B.B.S. EXAMINATION

94 Candidates Successful

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

The following have passed the second M.B.B.S. Examination held recently:—

N. N. Akole, K. M. Akut, G. C. Amin, D. K. Argade, S. N. Asopa, V. P. Awsare, J. N. Bahadur, L. N. Bakhshi, B. N. Balkrishna Rao, *Alice Benjamin*, J. T. Bhatt, K. K. Bhatt, *Armaiti J. Cama*, U. K. Chaudhuri, G. L. Chitale, S. K. Das, G. R. Dastoor, G. C. Dave, I. N. De Noronha, R. B. Desai, J. C. de Souza, M. N. Dharia, P. A. Divekar, B. M. Doctor, F. C. D'Souza, T. D'Souza, *Lucy Fernandes*, R. K. Garde, S. V. Ghurye, J. N. Gokhale, R. T. Gune, A. P. Gupta, V. V. Gupte, H. J. Hathi, A. F. Heredia, *Olga Heredia*, R. P. Kantawala, *Tehmi Dossabhoy Kapadia*, S. B. Karani, G. T. Khare, B. N. Khari, *Sarala Kolhatkar*, V. V. Limaye, H. S. Madon, *Tehmi Bomanshaw Madon*, K. V. Mahajani, A. B. Mantri, D. R. Meher-Homji, S. S. Mehrotra, P. N. Mehta, B. D. Mistry, Mohi Uddin Mohmed, H. P. Moolgavkar, N. S. Naidu, P. N. Narawane, M. Nawalkishore, N. V. Nene, R. L. Paranjpe, *Sunanda Anant Paranjpe*, S. B. Parchure, J. G. Parekh, S. C. Parikh, J. B. Patel, *Shirin Gulamhusein Patel*, J. D. Pathak, D. G. Pednekar, B. S. Pendse, P. V. Pendse, K. R. Phadnis, L. Y. Pradhan, *Chandrakanta Rohatgi*, H. N. Rugikar, S. P. Saksena, B. N. Sircar, B. L. Somvay, R. B. Sule, A. Q. Syed, A. A. Syed, M. H. Syed, S. H. Syed, M. J. Taleyarkhan, A. K. Talwalkar, M. G. Talwalkar, R. G. Talwalkar, N. S. Telang, H. N. Tolia, D. P. Trahen, R. B. Vazhrajani, K. N. Vaidya, G. G. Vengurlekar, I. S. Varma, M. P. Vora, *Suraswati Dharamdas Vora*, S. L. Zubarte.

Acharya Dhavan Convicted.

(From A Correspondent.)

ALIBAG, Jan. 12

Acharya J. G. Dhavan of the Saswan National Schools who was arrested on the 11th inst. was convicted at Alibag to two years rigorous imprisonment. He was charged under the Criminal Law Amendment Act and the Ordinances.

Arrests At Moradabad.

(From A Correspondent.)

MORADABAD, Jan. 11

On the 9th Jan. two Congress volunteers were arrested while proclaiming Hartal in honour of arrested leaders. Later on one were let off, but their flag and bell were seized by the police. Yesterday, 6 Congress Volunteers including Mr. Dalel Singh were arrested in Chock Bazar while going out a small procession in defiance of section 144 which is in force here.

Prominent Congress workers have been served with notice prohibiting them from taking part in meetings and processions. Total arrests reaches 14.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE
THURSDAY JANUARY 14, 1932.

WHAT HAS BURMA GAINED?

The Burma Round Table Conference has ended, like the Indian R. T. Conference, in a failure. Officials and semi-officials would, of course, think differently and would sing the praise of the Conference louder than ever. Some like Sir C. De Glanville have already started the chorus. But the people of Burma who looked forward to freedom, who hoped to attain the status of a fully self-governing nation, have reason to be bitterly disappointed at the results of the Conference, as indicated by the Premier's farewell speech and the authoritative statement he made on behalf of the Cabinet. The Burmese delegates were fairly prepared for the failure, which was writ large on the report prepared by Lord Peel. At the Plenary session of the Conference last week Tharrawaddy Pu, the Nationalist leader, reiterated Burma's definite demand saying: "Our joint demand for full Dominion Status or Responsible Self-Government on Dominion lines is based on a full knowledge of the growing poverty and sufferings of the people which can only be remedied by the establishment of National Government with complete freedom of action in the national interest." He emphatically opposed the reservation of too many subjects in the name of safeguards and urged that control over all subjects, except British troops, should be transferred. That is no doubt the demand of the Burman people, some of whom countenance separation from India only on the condition that separated Burma should be wholly self-governing. The Premier's Declaration, if accepted by the people, would separate Burma only to make it safer for exploitation by others.

The Premier's declaration claims to transfer responsibility to the Burmese people under certain safeguards. But these safeguards are like the exceptions which swallow up nearly the whole rule. In the first place, it is not at all clear whether the proposed Bicameral legislature to which responsibility is to transferred will give a clear or effective majority to elected representatives in both the Houses. The Premier is suspiciously reticent on this vital point. Secondly, the non-Burman's opportunity for the economic exploitation of Burma is guaranteed in the name of equality of rights of British traders. The powers given to the Governor are extraordinary and reduce popular responsibility to a mockery. Thus in addition to defence, all questions relating to external affairs, the direction of monetary policy, including exchange currency and coinage, bestowal of titles and ecclesiastical administration will be directly under the control of the Governor. And on the ground of safeguarding the credit of the country the Governor is to be empowered "to intervene to prevent the adoption of measures which would in his opinion seriously prejudice the financial stability and credit of Burma." For all practical purposes the vital subject of Finance is a wholly reserved subject, the funds for its administration being also guaranteed. On the top of all this the so-called Emergency Powers of the Governor even over transferred subjects are extraordinarily wide. Says the Declaration: "With regard to the subjects in the administration of which the Governor would ordinarily act on the advice of his Ministers, His Majesty's Government consider that arrangements must be made whereby in the last resort peace and tranquility of any part of Burma may be secured, serious prejudice to the interests of any section of the population may be avoided and Imperial interests protected. For these proposes the Governor must be empowered to act in responsibility to Parliament and to implement his decisions if necessary by legislative enactment, administrative action or appropriation of revenue." In short if the Governor chooses to think, as for instance, Lord Willingdon has done, that an emergency has arisen, he becomes a virtual autocrat.

In his laboured lecture to the Conference with which he prefaced the Cabinet's Declaration, the Premier practically admitted that the measure of responsibility proposed to be transferred to the people of Burma was very much circumscribed. But he strove to make that little measure with all its restrictions acceptable to the people with wordy platitudes about the superiority of evolutionary advance over revolution. The gist of his apologetic appeal to Burmans was "Small as this offer is, be wise and accept it. For if only you act with us and not against us, some day it will of itself grow into something bigger. And after all the present safeguards, numerous as they are, are all in your own interests." At the same time he held out a threat to the Conference that if the Burmans would not cooperate with Britain, the British Government "can never abrogate its duty to govern." As regards the pace and time for future advance, the Premier surpassed himself by saying—we quote his exact words——: "My Burma friends, it does not matter when a people is laying the foundation of its constitution, whether it is today or next century, or the century after." This fairly beats Lords Morley's dictum that as far as his eye of imagination could go, he could not imagine full Responsible Government in India. However, neither the Burmans nor the Indians are going to rely on other nation's promises or threats. Recent history has demonstrated to both that self-reliance, organisation and non-violent self-assertion constitute the speediest and the most effective methods of achieving national freedom.

ORDINANCES HARM BUSINESS.

Our Anglo-Indian contemporary has published the views of a "prominent merchant" on the effect of the hartals on business in Bombay. He refers to the passing away of good business from this city to other centres, such as Indore and calls for sober considerations of such hard facts which will prevent businessmen from becoming politicians and losing their trade and custom. We believe the Bombay businessmen know their minds quite well and they have a reputation for a "sober" outlook and for a quick grasp of realities. They have proved themselves equal to their rivals from many other climes and countries and if they have closed their business temporarily they must have done it with full appreciation of the effects of that act. It would appear that they are prepared to go even further in taking concerted action to meet the national emergency. It is intended to convene an influential meeting of more than twenty commercial bodies to support Swadeshi enterprise. If the suspension of business was making them lose heavily as supposed—although a hartal has its disturbing effect on business—these bodies would have recalled their experiences of the last struggle and refused to close down even for a day. The fact is that the Bombay businessmen believe that the root trouble of the depression at present in trade lies in the promulgation of the Ordinances which have the effect of preventing the free movement of goods and have very unhealthy repercussions on trade. A few day's suspension of business is likely to make no change for a merchant in the results of his trade, already stagnated by the Ordinances. But what he apprehends is the permanent nature of harm to trade that the Ordinances will cause. That is why he says "Repeal the Ordinances. We cannot transact business until they are repealed and Government have the wisdom to embark on a sane policy."

WHY THIS PANIC?

The impression of the public on being apprised of the latest amazing circular to the Press issued by the Government of Bombay will be that they are in a panicky mood. Editors and others connected with the publication of newspapers are warned that they can be dealt with under the Emergency Powers Ordinance or under the Criminal Law Amendment Act if "the matter published appears to be in furtherance of a movement prejudical to public safety" or "in any way assists the operations of an unlawful association." Government very kindly illustrate what the Press should keep out by pointing out specific classes of matter which the Press must desist from publishing. But the warning is given that the "illustrations are not exhaustive". "They are intended to give some guidance to those concerned as to the kind of matter which might expose them to penalties." It appears to the bureaucracy that visual representations of, or messages from, arrested persons are likely to endanger public safety. So would "immoderate criticism of Government or Government officials". So would "exaggerated reports of political events." So would photographs of persons "taking part in Congress activities" or "of any incidents relating to such activities." We must now expect the magistracy to be supplied with a thermometer to gauge what is "immoderate" and "exaggerated." This sweeping infringement of the liberty of the Press merely to report upon "events" that have occurred or remind its readers of the physiognomy of persons participating in there "events" is a measure of the ludicrous lengths to which Government policy is prepared to go in the present campaign of coercion.

Notes of the Day.

Young Muslim's Creed.

The manifesto recently published by a number of Muslim youths is a fair sign of the welcome reaction in the minds of patriotic young Muslims against some humiliating incidents at the R. T. Conference. The signatories to the Manifesto say: "We have followed with as much sorrow as shame the conduct of the so-called Muslim delegates to the R. T. Conference. We cannot find words strong enough to condemn their tactics: we completely dissociate ourselves from their communal demands." They declare their unqualified adhesion to, among others, the three fundamental principles: Joint Electorates, Adult Suffrage and Residuary Powers vesting in the Centre. And they further declare: "We have resolved not to rest content till our country's freedom is attained and communalism has been wiped out." We are confident that the spirited Manifesto will call forth equally spirited response from young Muslims all over the country. There are a large number of Muslims in the Frontier Province who hold with their leader Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan that Joint Electorates are the best solvent of communal distrust.

Gandhiji's Dearest Wish.

Mira Ben, whose unique self-sacrifice and devotion to the land of her adoption may well be an inspiration to any Indian-born man or woman, has felt constrained to appeal to the people to carry out to its full fruition Gandhiji's message of Khaddar. "Now that his voice," she says, "is silenced by the prison walls, it is all the more our sacred duty to carry out that which we know to be his dearest wish." It is now utterly unnecessary for us to dilate on the humanitarian, economic and national value of Khaddar. And, while there is nothing intrinsically formidable in the universal use of Khaddar, such use is bound to transform the economic and political situation in India in the speediest and most effective manner. The fact that Khadi Bhandars and other Khadi organisations have not been declared unlawful, should induce even the most timorous people to use Khaddar almost if not quite exclusively.

India's Cultural Prestige.

The High Commissioner for India in London has, in a candid moment given expression to views which he probably, accepts as fundamental. The process of manufacturing in London the cultural prestige of India could not be more clearly revealed than in the manner the High Commissioner in London has blessed the Indian artists who were under tuition and instruction from South Kensington, called to decorate the India House. He said, with tender solicitude, "our artists when they return to India with the technical knowledge they have acquired in this country and the prestige drawn from their work at India House will enjoy many opportunities of exhibiting their skill and of extending the art of mural painting in their own country." We shall overlook the consistency of the phraseology which blesses "our artist" and expects them to "enjoy many opportunities" in "their own country."

Indian Art Schools.

Probably, it has not occurred to the High Commissioner to examine his statements and their full implications from the point of view of the art schools and institutions in India. If Indian artists are ultimately to derive their prestige from South Kensington, the art schools and institutes, both official and non-official, in India may just as well close their doors and send a notice to quit to their students and staff. Let Sir Bhupen do some thinking about this aspect of the question. It requires not less honest than hard thinking. As to the "many opportunities" which the Indian artists are expected to "enjoy in their own country" may we remind Sir Bhupen of the Delhi architect's scheme about the importation of "experts" on "Indian" art and of the visit of Mr. Kennedy North? That is the process, actually, which deprives Indian artists of the "many opportunities" they might "enjoy" but which actually, they do not obtain and have no near hope of obtaining, thanks to the cultural "prestige" manufactured for them by South Kensington "experts" and blessed by the High Commission in London.

INDIA'S UN-COMMERCIAL RAILWAYS

HIGH WORKING CHARGES AND LOW RECEIPTS

(By OUR FINANCIAL CRITIC).

In the various official reports, the railways are shown as productive assets for the outstanding loans. But it is a pity that, in the operations of this department which is called a commercial service, the question of productivity is far in the background and commercial principles almost entirely absent. Apart from moneys spent from current revenues, the Government hold a capital charge of more than Rs. 750 crores on the 30,000 odd miles of railways. Of this nearly 5,000 miles have been constructed since 1924 at a cost of 125 crores. Any businessman investing so much money in an enterprise would look more carefully into the operations of the concern before he put new money into it. But the Government did no such thing. It did not stop to think that already the railways had absorbed nearly three times the 600 crores of capital standing to their charge and the earnings have not been satisfactory. Since 1924 the revenue has been going down every year and was Rs. 99 crores in 1930-21 and this in spite of heavy increases in fares and freight rates.

VICIOUS LACK OF PRINCIPLE.

The Retrenchment Sub-Committee was told that the Railway Board never cared to determine whether a line was working at a profit or realising the estimated profit at the time the scheme was sanctioned. The list of new projects since 1924 shows that estimates have been exceeded in most cases and returns far lower than expected and some lines were working at a deficit. The fact is that the railways have no incentive to work the lines profitably. In the State-managed railways it appears, as if no one cares for economical working for none questions their working. In the company-managed railways there is an incentive to increase earnings so long as a profit is realised, but when there is no profit there is no desire to economise, as the Government in such cases, compensates them through the guaranteed dividends. The Government occupies the position of a sleeping partner in a business where the partnership principles are reversed. The sleeping partner supplies the capital and assures the working partner a minimum return as profit; that is "tails I lose." He also assures him of a share in surplus profits; that is, "heads you win." This is a perversion of business principles.

HIGH EXPENSE RATIO.

No commercial concern would build up a high operating expense ratio of nearly 80 per cent. and this is what the Indian railways have managed to do, in a few cases. The ratio was 43.6 in 1918-19 and rose to 61.8 per cent. in 1924-25 and to 70.8 in 1930-31. That is of every rupee earned, eleven annas was spent in working the lines. And this has been accomplished by two factors, decreasing revenue and a simultaneous growth of expenses. In spite of the opening of the 5,000 miles the earnings show no corresponding increase. The following figure will bring out this point:—

	1924-25	1929-30	1930-31
			(In crores of rupees).
Passenger traffic:—			
Upper class	4.34	4.21	3.79
Third class	31.04	30.98	28.85
Coaching	5.78	5.69	5.21
Goods	62.81	64.37	59.50
Net earnings	99.05	103.16	95.33

And, like an incompetent capitalist, more capital expenditure is to be incurred in wasteful schemes like the Kalyan Power House, Rs. 14,50 lakhs being provided in the current year.

FALLING INCOME

In 1918-19 just after the war, the railways had 26,416 miles of open lines and, with the income of Rs. 76,24 crores and working expenses of only Rs. 37,06 crores, they were an earning asset, the net gain being Rs. 15.86 crores after paying interest charges of Rs. 21.11 crores. From that year expenses have been moving steadily upwards and though we have now 32000 miles of railways and third class traffic nearly what used to be charged for second class, the earnings have not been correspondingly high, the maximum being Rs. 103.72 crores, and last year it was only Rs. 95.32 crores. During the same period the expenditure has been going up steadily, the working expenses having risen to Rs. 68.18 crores for 1931-32 and interest charges have gone up to Rs. 32.76 crores.

WHITHER?

The net return from the railways is thus much lower than in the pre-war era and last year there was deficit in working them, which necessitated an inroad into the reserves wiping them out clean. The budget for 1931-32 provided for an earning of Rs. 101.00 crores and the Assembly was deluded into sanctioning expenditure on this basis. Actual results up to the middle of December have fallen far short of the estimates, being only Rs. 59.69 crores or Rs. 14 crores less. Even after allowing for the increased freight from the New Year, we cannot hope for anything more than Rs. 22 crores in the remaining period so that there will be a shortage of Rs. 20 crores in actuals. What is the Government going to do about this unprofitable, uncommercial system of management?

A SUGGESTION

A study of the rates in force now and about fifteen years ago shows that the uncontrolled expenditure on the railways has forced them to raise fares all over their lines and that because the new lines opened have not been in any sense a paying proposition, the older lines are made to put ways have been launching on an uneconomic programme and made the profitable lines taxed heavily for the lack of wisdom in the policy of expansion.

It seems to me that new railway lines ought to be made to pay for themselves and if traffic does not warrant it, reduced services and higher fares should operate in only those areas. If people want the luxury of railways a they should pay for it and not make well-developed areas pay for them. The railways should therefore adopt different tariffs for different sections so that the older lines may have the benefit of increasing passenger and goods traffic which is now denied to them owing to the higher tariffs. This would, in the end, be to the advantage of the railways as they would think seriously before undertaking new constructions and also make the earnings on the lines work up to their real capacity.

WASTEFUL

The G. I. P. is the greatest spendthrift. Its capital charge has increased in six years by nearly Rs. 16 crorers for 220 miles as against Rs. 14 crores for 760 miles on the South Indian nearly Rs. 16 crores for 220 Railway, and Rs. 12 crores for 340 miles in the Bengal-Nagpur railway. While the upper class earnings have been falling from Rs. 66 lakhs to Rs. 53 lakhs, it has been spending huge sums in constructing luxurious coaches and rolling stock for their use for which it taxes the third class passenger and it runs uneconomic services for the benefit of upper class passengers, while denying increase of comforts to the third class passengers. Its expenses ratio was 62.1 in 1924-25 and rose to 69.9 in 1929-30 while even in the East Indian Railway which is another State-managed railway, it fell from 61.3 per cent in 1924-25 to 58.2 in 1927-28 and was only 62.6 in 1929-30. In the matter of rolling stock the Bengal-Nag-Nagpur had 738 engines, 1061 coaches and 22,256 waggons for the same 3,200 miles for which the G. I. P. had 1,065 engines, 2374 coaches and 18,000 waggons.

HIGH WORKING EXPENSES.

The following figures will show the high cost of working the G. I. P. as compared to other lines:—

Line	Miles	Operating Cost Per Mile. Working expenses	Interest	Total
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
All railways ..	29,663	21,930	10,530	32,460
South Indian ..	2,250	14,783	7,852	22,635
North-Western ..	6,100	17,964	7,941	27,905
Bengal-Nagpur ..	3,200	21,282	10,630	31,912
Bombay Baroda and Central India ..	3,000	24,430	9,435	33 895
East Indian ..	4,250	27,344	14,512	41,856
Great Indian Peninsula..	3,200	32,475	14,386	46,861

Is it any wonder that a railway which seems to have been specialising in unremunerative and extravagant kinds of traffic such as upper class trains "de luxe" should be found at the top in working costs?

BRIEFLETS.

Baron Lloyd's name is associated with Lloyd Dam, Sir George Lloyd (dredger) and Lloyd Barrage. But Bombay remembers him for "Lloyd's Folly."

* * * * *

"Fears of a death plot against the King of Italy were turned to laughter when the authorities, gingerly opening a package from a mailbag on board the steamer "Calibur," discovered not a bomb but a simple gift from an Italian barber in America expressing his humble homage to the King."—Reuter.

Any way it has served the purpose of a bomb by causing at least a vocal explosion!

* * * * *

"The reaction against the Congress is so strong that people are writing to papers disavowing their connection with that body and some bus drivers refuse to take Congress volunteers as passengers" says the Director of Information in his daily appreciation. The decision of the bus conductors sounds more like an omnibus resolution of the Secretariat.

* * * * *

The evolution of journalism is not yet complete. In England in the early nineties, journalists were classed as vagrants. Now under the Ordinance regime in India they are "notified" men often threatened with securities for good conduct.

Is the only security which a journalist has got his insecurity?

* * * * *

Journalism is considered as the Fourth Estate of the Realm. But the only realm of Indian journalists at present is the borderland of the Esplanade lock-up. Close on the heels of the instructions of the Director of Information come the "don'ts" of the Home Department. When all are "dont's" what is a journalist to do?

* * * * *

When the journalists of Calcutta sent some queries to the Bengal Government regarding the operation of the Ordinance on the publication of news, they were given a curt reply that the Government were not prepared to answer hypothetical questions.

* * * * *

Even the Home Department of the Government of Bombay says that its list of "dont's" is not exhaustive. Even if it be possible for a journalist to confirm to all the regulations, there is always the possibility of the journalist being hauled up for offending against the probable posthumous edicts from the Secretariat.

* * * * *

The only prodigy who conducted a daily from the Treasury Bench is Mr. Winston Churchill of the "British Gazette" fame. I do not think that even he can come up to the Home Department's standard. If he were to conduct an Indian journal he will easily trip and come under one or more of the sections, sub-sections or cross-sections of the Ordinances.

* * * * *

I appreciate the Home Department's sense of humour in saying that the Government have no wish to penalise "occasional" and "unintentional" lapses. I hope it will secure the passage of an Indemnity Act for journalists in the end condoning all their acts as "occasional" and "unintentional", as indeed they are.

MAHATMA'S RELEASE ON PAROLE

A Rumour Denied

LONDON, Jan. 12.

Rugby.—Rumours circulated yesterday that Mahatma Gandhi was to be released on parole were officially denied to-day. It was emphasised that the Indian Government had no intention of releasing Gandhiji without an undertaking from him not to support the civil disobedience movement.—B. O. W.

FRESH FETTERS FOR THE PRESS.

Bombay Government's "Warning."

The Government of Bombay (Home Department, Political Branch) have issued the following circular "warning" the Press "against the publication of matter likely to further the civil disobedience movement."

Government wish to bring prominently to the notice of editors and others concerned in the publication of newspapers the various provisions of the Emergency Powers Ordinance and the Criminal Law Amendment Act which enable action to be taken against any such person who uses his newspaper in such a manner as to further the civil disobedience movement.

Section 63 of the Emergency Powers Ordinance applies the provisions of the Indian Press (Emergency Powers) Act, 1931 to the printing and publication of objectionable matter of any of the kinds described in section 63 of the Ordinance. Security can therefore be demanded as provided in the Act and will be liable to forfeiture on any repetition of the offence.

JAIL AND FINE.

Section 4 (1) of the Emergency Powers Ordinance enables the local Government or any officer empowered under that section to take action against those concerned in the production of any newspower if the matter published appears to be in furtherance of a movement prejudicial to the public safety. It is within the power of the Government or the officer acting under this section to require the editor, publisher and printer to refrain from publishing objectionable matter and from all other unlawful activities. Any disobedience of such an order is liable to a penalty not exceeding two years' imprisonment, and a fine under section 21 of the Ordinance.

Section 17 (1) of the Criminal Law Amendment Act renders liable tot imprisonment for six months,, with or without fine, any person who in any way assists the operations of an unlawful association.

TIPS TO JOURNALISTS.

The following are instances of the class of matter the publication of which would be considered by Government to require action under one or more of the provisions of law quoted above:—

(1) Congress propaganda of any kind, including messages from persons arrested.

(2) Any messages issuing or purporting to issue from persons confined in jail.

(3) Any immoderate criticisms of Government or Government officials.

(4) Any exaggerated reports of political events.

(5) Any notices or advertisements of meetings, processions or other activities intended to promote civil disobedience.

(6) Any photographs of persons taking part in Congress activities or of any incidents relating to such activities.

The above illustrations are not exhaustive but are intended to give some guidance to those concerned as to the kind of matter which might expose them to penalties. At the same time Government wish it to be understood that they have no desire to interfere with honest journalism and have no wish to penalise occasional and unintentional in clusion of undesirable matter in a paper which is ordinarily well-conducted.

PERSONNEL OF 3 R. T. C. COMMITTEES ANNOUNCED.

Will Sir P. Thakurdas Agree To Serve On Consultative Committee?

NEW DELHI, Jan. 13.

The following communique is issued:—

It is now possible to announce the complete personnel of the three Committees which are shortly to commence work in India in continuation of discussions of the Round Table Conference. Names of English members of which were announced on 24th December. They are as follows:-

FRANCHISE COMMITTEE.

Marquis of Lothian, Chairman, Sir E. Bennett, M.P., Mr. R. A. Butler, M.P., Marquess of Dufferin and Ava, Sir John Kerr, Major J. Milner, M.P., Hon. Maby Ada Pickford, Dr. B. R. R. Ambedkar, Khan Bahadur Aziz Ul Haq, Hon. Mr. E. Miller, Sir Mahomed Yakub, Dewan Bahadur Ramaswami Mudaliar, Mrs. Subbarayan, Sir Sundar Singh Majithia and Mr. Shripad Balwant Tambe—members.

Messrs. Jayaratnam and Laithwaite, Joint Secretaries.

Messrs. S. P. Thompson and F. H. T. Ward, Assit. Secretaries

FEDERAL FINANCE COMMITTEE

Rt. Hon. Lord Eustace Percy M.P., Chairman.

Sir Louis Kershaw, Mr. F. P. Robinson, Lt. Col. K. N. Haksar, Nawab Sir Mahomed Akbar Hydari and Mr. Shanker Rao, also Secretary) members. Second Secretary.—Mr. K. Anderson.

INDIAN STATES ENQUIRY COMMITTEE.

Rt. Hon. J.C.C. Davidson, M.P. Chairman.

Lord Hastings, Major General Sir Robert Hutchinson, M.P. Sir Reginald Glancy, Sir Maurice Gwyer, Sir Charles Stuart, Williams and Mr. J. R. Martain—members.

Messrs. P. J. Patrik and K. S. Fitve Joint Secretaries.

CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE

The Prime Minister has nominated the following members of the R. T. C. to be members of the Consultative Committee under the Chairmanship of the Governor-General as Deputy for himself.

Raja of Sarila, Rao Bahadur V. T. Krishnamachari, Nawab Liakat Myat Khan, Sir Manubhai Mehta, Nawab Sir Muhammad Akbar Hydari, Sir Mirza Ismail, Mr. E. C. Benthal, Mr. A. H. Ghuznavi, Mr. M. R. Jayakar, Mr. N. M. Joshi, Dr. B. S. Moonje, Sir A. P. Patro, Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iver, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, Dr. Shafaat Ahmed Khan, Captain Sher Muhammed Kan, Rao Bahadur Srinivasan, Sardar Saheb Sardar Ujjal Singh and Mr. Zafrullah Khan.

(Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas has been invited to serve but it has not yet been ascertained whether he will be able to do so).

Mr. A. Latifi and Mr. B. Rama Rau will act as Secretaries of this Committee.—A.P.

Ask your Stationer.
JOHNSON & Co.,
58, Tamarind Lane, Fort,
Bombay.

BELGAUM PROCESSION HELD UP

Lads Pushed Back: Women & Girls Squat On Road

BELGAUM, Jany. 12.

The District Magistrate of Belgaum to-day promulgated an order under Section 144, Criminal Procedure Code, against taking out a procession to-day in connection with the Sholapur execution, stating "since the said procession is likely to lead to a disturbance of the public tranquillity, and since it is in furtherance of the Civil Disobedience campaign."

25 lads headed by 7 women and 2 girls, despite the order, started in procession from near the Maruti Temple, but were prevented from proceeding by the police. All of them squatted on the road. The lads were pushed back by the police, but they and the women are squatting nearby and refuse to disperse.

The police have been reinforced and Mr. De Silva, Deputy Superintendent of Police and other police officers are on the scene. Mr. Montgomery, the Distt. Magistrate also visited the place.—A.P.

NO ARRESTS IN NAGPUR ON TUESDAY

Three Arrested Ladies Released

NAGPUR, Jany. 12.

There is no picketing here today, nor have there been any arrests. Three ladies including Mrs. Tikekar who were arrested yesterday were released last night from the jail after warning. The Boycott Ordinance is being applied to Raipur District since yesterday.—A.P.

SINS OF BOYS VISITED ON PARENTS.

Students Fined For Observing Hartal.

SURAT, Jan. 13.

For the first time in Gujerat after the revival of the Civil Disobedience movement the Magistrate has ordered the recovery of fines imposed on four young boys under 10 from their parents.

It will be remembered that yesterday the Police arrested four boys under 10 the charge against them being that "they to observe a hartal in the school and thereby assisted in unlawful activities of the Congress' and were prosecuted under Section 17 of the Criminal Law Awendment Act.

The Magistrate delivering judgment fined Rs. 25 on each boy and ordered the recovery of fines from their parents. The fine of three boys was paid up immediately.

The same Magistrate also convicted and sentenced two men who were arrested yesterday under Section 17 (1) of Criminal Law Amendment Act to 2 months' R.I. and a fine of Rs. 300 in default one and a half months more. They paid the fine immediately.

APOLOGY TENDERED.

A clerk of a pleader who was arrested yesterday on a charge of inciting people to observe hartal in honour of Kasturba's arrest was released on tendering apology under Section 562 Cr.P.C. on furnishing a security of Rs. 2000 for six months and executing a personal bond of Rs. 200 for six months. Two persons were arrested this morning for distributing unlaw Satyagraha Patrika, one more was arrested for pasting Patrika on a pole and two more arrested for writing Congress programmes on the walls.

The grand daughter of Mr. Abbas Tyabji, Miss Hamida Begum Rohini Desai and Mavalika Desai who were arrested yesterday have been charged under Section 17 (1) Criminal Law Amendment Act and will be placed before the Magistrate the day after. It is reliably learnt that 5 persons arrested by the police for carrying on unlawful activities un carrying on unlawful activities under the Criminal Law Amendment Act to-day tendered a petition to the District Magistrate of the ward expressing their preparedness to tender apology.—A.P.

SECTION 144 IN LUCKNOW CITY.

LUCKNOW, Jan. 13.

Section 144 has been extended to Lucknow Municipal limits until 31st January.—A. P.

PUNJABI'S JAILED FOR POSSESSING PISTOLS

Get Two And One Year's Hard Labour.

LAHORE, Jan. 13.

Judgment in the case against Harparkash and Abdul Malik on charges of keeping pistols without license was pronounced to-day by the Additional District Magistrate.

It will be remembered that the accused were arrested on 27th October last on the Market Road while, according to the prosecution, two pistols and some cartridges were found in their possession. The Magistrate convicted both the accused under Section 19 of the Arms Act and sentenced Harparkash to tyo years' R. I. gorous imprisonment.—A.P.

gorous iwprisonment.—A.P.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

CALCUTTA, Jan. 13.

Jute shares ruled fairly steady and a moderate turnover resulted. Towards the close the market reacted closing at the lowest of the day. Coals were dull with a small business passing. Teas were neglected. In the miscellaneous section sugar shares were inclined to harden while others were steady. The following were the closing quotations.

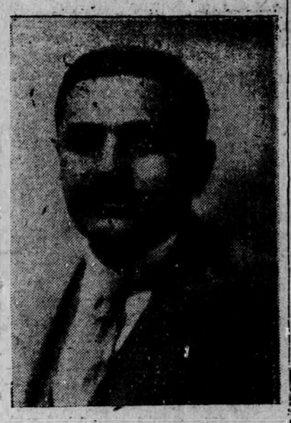
Securities.—3½ per cent. paper 93/6, 6 per cent. Bonds 1933/36 93/6.

Railways.—Arrah Sasaram Light Railway 60 ex-div.

Coals.—Amalgamated Coalfields 9, Raneegunge 31/12, Union 12/4.

Jutes.—Adamjee ordy. 10, ditto pref. 97, Clive ordy. 26/11 Fort Gloster ordy. 462/8, Howrah ordy. 38/8, India 105, Kamarhatty ordy. 388, Kanknarrah ordy. 342, Lansdowne ordy. 127, National ordy. 20/2.

Miscellaneous.—Bengal Telephone ordy. 8/12, ditto pref. 10/4. Bengal Iron 2/7, Indian Iron and Steel 406, Madan Theatres 1/13. Cawnpore Sugar 21/4, New Savan 11/8, Ryam Sugar 29/2, Samastipore sugar 11/2, 5½ per cent. 1920/50 Calcutta Municipal Debentures 75.—A. P.



Mr. Byram N. Karanjia who is elected President of the Indian Merchants' Chamber for 1932.

THE PRESENT SITUATION

Indian Merchants Appoint Sub-Committee

As per requisition, signed by about 20 commercial associations, sent to the Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay, requesting it to take the initiative in holding a public meeting to protest against the present policy of Government. the Committee of the Chamber has appointed a Sub-Committee representative of all shades of opinion, as under:—

Sir Chunilal Mehta, Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas, Sir Currimbhoy Ibrahim, Mr. Hooseinbhoy A. Laljee, Mr. Lalji Naranji, Mr. Gordhandas G. Morarji, Mr. Sheriff D. Canji, Mr. S.R. Davar, Mr. Walchand Hirachand, Mr. S. N. Pochkhanawalla, Mr. H.P. Mody, Mr. E.R. Hirjebehedin and Mr. J.C. Setalvad.

Elections to the Committee of the Chamber for the coming year were also announced at the meeting. Mr. B.N. Karanjia (at present Vice-President of the Chamber and Vice-President of the Honorary Presidency Magistrates' Association) was declared elected President, and Mr. Manu Subedar, Vice-President for the coming year.

INDIAN MERCHANTS' CHAMBER.

Bombay, Jan. 13.

The following gentlemen have been unanimously elected as office bearers of the Indian Merchants' Chamber for the year 1932:—

President.—Mr. Behram N. Karanjia.

Vice-President.—Mr. Manu Subedar.

Members of the Committee:—1 Mr. A. D. Shroff; 2 Sir Chunilal V. Mehta; 3 Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Bart; 4 Mr. Dawood Habib Ismail; 5 Mr. Dhirajlal C. Modi; 6 Mr. E. R. Hirji-Behedin, 7 Mr. Fakirmahomed C. L. Sajan; 8 Mr. Gordhandas Goculdas Morarji; 9 Mr. Hooseinbhoy A. Laljee; 10 Mr. H. P. Mody; 11 Mr. Jal A. D. Naoroji; 12 Mr. J. C. Setalvad; 13 Prof. K. T. Shah; 14 Mr. Lalji Naranji; 15 Mr. Mathuradas Vissonji Khimji; 16 Mr. M. C. Ghia; 17 Mr. N. M. Muzumdar; 18 Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas, 19 Mr. Purshottam Jivandas; 20 Mr. Sherif Dewji Canjee; 21 Mr. S. N. Pochkhanawala; 22 Prof. Sohrab R. Davar; 23 Mr. Walchand Hirachand.

Besides the following gentlemen will be ex-Office Members of the Committee by virtue of their representatives of the Chamber on various public bodies:—

1 Mr. Chunilal B. Mehta; 2 Mr. Kapilram H. Vakil; 3 Mr. Lakhmidas Rowjee Tairsee; 4 Mr. M. A. Master; 5 Mr. Nagindas T. Master; 6 Hon'ble Sir Phiroze C. Sethna. 7 Mr. Vithladas D. Govindji 8 Mr. Vithaldas Kanji.

Three more members and representatives of 8 Association-Members will be co-opted on the Committee at their meeting in the first week of February.

PROCESSION DISPERSED

Squatters Removed To Police Station

BELGAUM, Jan. 13.

Thanks to the tactful holding of the situation by Mr. De Silva, Deputy Superintendent of Police and Mr. Kazi, first Class Magistrate, Belgaum, the procession in connection with the Sholapur Executions which was banned by the District Magistrate was dispersed later in the night without a lathi charge.

Twenty men and five ladies squatting for five hours were removed to the police station. The ladies were later released. Among those arrested is Mr. Yalgi, local congress leader and the dictator of the local Congress Committee.—A. P.

More Voluminous Than The Bible!

WORK OF ROUND TABLE KNIGHTS. IN COLD PRINT.

LONDON, Jan. 13.

Over million words are contained in 600 pages Blue Book reporting proceedings of the Federal Structures and Minorities Committees of the Indian Round Table Coference issued to-day at a price of 25 shillings. The volume is thirteen inches long, eight inches broad and over an inch thick and contains more words than Bible.—Reuter.

"BRUENING MUST GO"

Nazir Latest Slogan.

BERLIN, January 13.

"Bruening must go" appears to be latest Nazi slogan.

In a speech at Kempton Doctor Wilhelmfrick, one of Hitler's chief lieutenants, declared that the Nazis would not support Dr. Bruening any longer and if Bruening Cabinet did not disappear by the time election was held the Nazis would present their own presidential candidate on whom they could unconditionally rely.—Reuter.

PANDIT INDRA ARRESTED

Will Be Tried In Delhi Central Jail.

NEW DELHI Jan. 13.

Pandit Indra, son of late Swami Shradhanand who succeeded Asraf Hasvi as Dictator of Delhi Congress was arrested to-day at Chandni Chowk along with three volunteers.

Their trial will immediately take place in the Central Jail.—A. P.

BAN ON CONGRESS EMBLEMS.

Cawnpore Collector's Notices On Hindu Shop-Keepers.

CAWNPORE, Jan. 13.

Acting under the provisions of Section 144 the Collector has prohibited all persons from displaying in public any Congress flag or emblem within Cawnpore District for two months as, he says, the Congress has been declared an unlawful association and the display of Congress flags or other Congress emblems is likely to lead to a disturbance of the public tranquility and breach of the peace.

The Collector has issued notices to Hindu shopkeepers and householders in the vicinity of Hatia and Chowk Sarafa saying that Hindu shopkeepers in this vicinity have continually allowed their shops and houses to be used for purposes of Congress agitation. Therefore the incidence of police tax in these vicinities should be doubled and relief granted to persons who have restrained instead of increasing turbulence in the city.—A. P.

Volunteers Arrested At Amritsar

AMRITSAR, Jan. 13.

Fifteen volunteers of the National Volunteer Corps of Amritsar were arrested early this morning at 5 a. m. outside the Jallianwalla Bagh under Section 17 (1) of the Criminal Law Amendmeent Act as they were taking out a prabhat feri procession. It will be recalled that the Amritsar Volunteer Corps was declared an unlawful association a few days ago.—A. P.

LATEST COTTON PRICES.

(Cotton Information Bureau, 381, Ismail Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

MAY.

New York, Jan. 13.

Previous Closing Rate	6.66
To-day's Opening Rate	6.67
Difference	+.01
To-day's Closing Rate	6.80
Difference	+.14
Broach Expectation	212

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET

MAY.

Liverpool, Jan. 13.

Previous Closing Rate	5.06
To-day's Opening Rate	5.04
Difference	—.02
To-day's Closing Rate	5.04
Difference	—.02

LONDON SILVER MARKET.

London, Jan. 13.

Silver Ready	19 13/16
Lower	1/8
Silver Forward	19 7/8
Lower	1/8

Market.—Quiet.

BOMBAY PRICES.

Bombay, Jan. 13.

(Market was closed).

CITY NOTES

AN EMBARGO ON GOLD.

[BY OUR FINANCIAL CRITIC].

BOMBAY, January 13.

The hartals in the bullion market have attracted attention to the view held widely that the exports of gold have not been rendering any service to the country, chiefly because much of the currency released by it was probably going back into hoards in paper form instead of in that of the precious metal. In support of this contention it is pointed out that if the money had been in circulation there would have been a rise in prices but the reports go to show that we are still suffering from low prices.

ANOTHER VIEW.

It is felt in some circles that such hartals and suspension of business are detrimental to the Bombay market and it is rumoured that the banks have taken advantage of this to finance the gold movements themselves. This has made the seller lose much because there is no open market at present. In some cases the merchants have got four annas less per tola than what they would have got. The dealer in bullion has to make payments to those who sent the gold up here and he is thus forced to sell at lower rates.

It is suggested that those in earnest about stopping the export of gold should try to move the Government for an embargo and while this may be fruitless endeavour, they should organise a "save our gold" movement in the districts and not in Bombay where it is like trying to block a river near its mouth. The business is bound, according to those who suggest this, to go on and go away to other centres and other hands.

A THIRD VIEW.

Still another view is that the hartals here have called attention to the difficulties in getting the gold sold and that this is probably responsible for the scantier arrivals in the last few days. These people say that the gold that arrives here is generally in the form of jewellery and this means that the original sellers are those who have paid more than the market value for the gold when they bought it and realise less than the market value now.

LOSERS BOTH WAYS.

When gold moves inwards, there are the middlemen, the cheating in weight when sold in small quantities, the cost of making the ornaments, the small losses due to assaying the gold or mixing of alloys. When gold moves outwards as now, there is the middlemen's profit, the cheating in the matter of weight, the devaluation of the fineness of the gold, the cost of refining, and interest and transportation charges. It would seem then that the up-country man actually bought the gold ornament at about the same price when the gold price was Rs. 21-6 or so as he gets for it when the price is about Rs. 29-8.

A BANKER'S VIEW.

As the jewels come here they have to wait for over a week before they can be sold as bars fit for export and the 'chokseys' have found it better to use their funds in financing the export of gold rather than in the usual channels of legitimate trade. The bankers' view is that the Imperial Bank's efforts have been set at naught here in the same way as the Currency Ordinance has been set at naught by more than Rs. 20 crores of sterling exchange created by the gold exports being used for flight of the capital. As soon as the movement for the cessation of gold exports started, money has been coming back to the banks and finding useful employment for trade as such.

WHAT OUGHT TO BE DONE.

"Indian Finance" suggests that as the Government have got all the sterling that they wanted for the year, though the procedure has resulted in a heavier export of gold than necessary, there is no further excuse for not imposing an embargo on gold. The Government will also get over the necessity of issuing currency beyond limits to pay for the purchase of sterling. But such an embargo seems unlikely to come off.

Those economists and thinkers who have advocated the stoppage of gold exports would then be well advised if they carry on their propaganda in the moffusil, in view of the fact that while the intermediaries and other parties make money on the movement, the possessors themselves do not.

THE STERLING WEAKNESS.

The fall in gold exports has brought about a weakness in the sterling rate which is not yet reflected in the published rates. But while banks have quoted a selling rate of 1-6 3/32, the Government have got only this rate for the week's purchases, indicating that this is the likely middle rate from now on. It will be remembered that the gold export was the only support to the market. For the week ending 9th January Government were able to buy £1,058,000 but the purchases next week will probably be lower in amount and at a lower rate, costing them more rupees.

TREASURY BILLS.

The sales of Treasury Bills were somewhat more encouraging but still below the mark. Only Rs. 1,41 lakhs were allotted against Rs. 2,00 lakhs called for. Intermediates sold amounted only Rs. 1,38-1/2 lakhs.

THE MARKETS TO-DAY.

In the gold and silver markets there was no business and the share market was closed on account of settlement. In the cotton market, there was little business or none doing.

BOMBAY DECEMBER TRADE.

Imports for December for Bombay amounted to Rs. 3,66 lakhs against Rs. 3,16 lakhs for November while exports were Rs. 2,60 lakhs against Rs. 2,31 lakhs. Exports of gold amounted to not less than Rs 17,71 lakhs against Rs. 8,43 lakhs.

Sterling-Dollar Cross Rates.

LATEST QUOTATIONS.

[Special Service For The "Chronicle"]

T. T. ON LONDON.

NEW YORK, Jan. 13.

Previous Close	3.41
Today's Close	3.41
Difference	Nil.

T. T. ON NEW YORK

LONDON, Jan. 13.

Previous Close	3.41
To-day's Opening	3.41
Today's Close	3.41
Difference	Nil.

This issue is Printed with

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S. AFRICA R. T. C. OPENS

Dr. Malan On Fostering Spirit Of Mutual Goodwill And Esteem

MR. SASTRI ON NEED OF REDUCING "GENERAL DISHARMONY.

LONDON, Jany. 12.

Cape Town—A friendly and hopeful atmosphere surrounded the opening of the Round Table Conference between the representatives of the Union Government and the Government of India to reconsider the India-South African Agreement on the treatment of Indians domiciled in South Africa. General Hertzog, welcoming the delegates said that in 1927 Conference had been fruitful of great blessings both to India and South Africa, since it had inaugurated and fostered a spirit of mutual goodwill and esteem between the two Nations hitherto unknown. He urged the delegates to ensure success of the present Conference by imbuing its deliberations with the same spirit as had marked those of the previous Conference.

Mr. Sastri spoke of General disharmony evident throughout the world, and added, "Whoever, in my judgment, helps to reduce the volume of this disharmony and lack of hope, does something for the benefit of the world. Whoever, by design or error of judgment, adds to its volume does disservice to the whole of our race."

The Union Government was represented by Dr. Malan, Minister of Interior, and Messrs. Pirow (Minister of Justice); Jansen (Minister for Native Affairs); Patrick Duncan and Heaton Nicholls.—Reuter.

"Big Brother" At Hodeida And Sana

LONDON, Jany. 12.

Cairo.—A message from Hodeida says that Mr. Shaukat Ali was accorded a great reception there. He has now proceeded to Sana on the invitation of the Imam of Yehia where he was officially received with great pomp.—Reuter.

RUSH TO PAY GOVT. REVENUE

One Killed One Injured.

MUZAFFARPUR, Jany. 12.

One person is said to have been crushed to death and another lying in a precarious condition as the result of a rush at the Muzaffarpur Treasury to-day, when crowds collected to pay in Government Revenue. To-day being the last date for the January kist, the Collector has extended the date by one day. Economic distress is said to be the cause of the rush for payment on the last date.—A.P.

BRITISH PREMIER'S ASSURANCE TO BURMA ROUND TABLERS.

But They Must Take Warning From India, He Says

LONDON, Jan. 12.

At the opening session of the Burma Round Table Conference to-day the Prime Minister read the following message from the King: "The Queen and I cordially thank you for your loyal message which has given us much pleasure. Having followed with close interest the proceedings of your conference I realise how varied and complex are problems calling for the solution if the ties between the Governments of Burma and India are to be loosened. I earnestly trust that the issue of your deliberations will further the prosperity and contentment of your country and at the conclusion of this stage of your labours, I send you my best wishes for safe return to your homes."

PRINCIPLE OF SEPARATION.

Before making the Government's declaration the Prime Minister congratulated the delegates on the work done and reminded them of the origin of Conference that His Majesty's Government should make announcement that the principle of separation is accepted, and that prospect of constitutional advance held out to Burma as part of British India will not be prejudiced by separation.

He added that on 19th January last he said that the findings of the Sub-Committee had been noted, and that the Government would pursue the decisions of Sub-Committee and make necessary enquiries as to the conditions upon which separation would take place. He drew attention to an announcement regarding Burma made by the then Secretary of State in the House of Commons on 20th January and to an announcement made on 21st August regarding the intention to convene Burma Conference and defining its task and said that was the position when the Conference met.

PREMIER'S SPEECH.

The Premier said:—

"His Majesty's Government were informed with the greatest satisfaction of the kindly generous and appreciative way in which the delegates referred in the course of the confernce to the work of the officials who represented the Government administratively in Burma. He assured them that those officials, one and all, in everything they had done in Burma had been inspired mainly by a desire to help Burma to reach the stage which it had reached to-day. The whole genius of British Administration is to lead up the peoples who come under its rule to a position when they can assume responsibility for their own government, and it is with greatest pride that my colleagues and myself face you this morning and bring this, the first stage of your deliberations, to a conclusion."

EVOLUTION vs. REVOLUTION.

He dared say that some of delegates were a little disappointed, but they had no reason to be at all. Negotiations were always slow, especially constitutional negotiations. They were building up constitution in the only way possible, steadily, not in a great rush, but taking great care that every layer of stone was laid truly and well with full consideration of what the foundation was upon which they had been laid and also what the nature of further layer that must come above them was to be. By a method of evolution things must appear often to go very slowly. By method of revolution things seemed to go quickly. They did not.

INDIA AS WARNING SIGN POST.

"We have for instance in India today a very interesting example of political situation which arises when progress by conference, by goodwill, by co-operation is challenged by progress which is neither one nor the other. I can assure you that Government, when progress by methods that were adopted at the Round Table Conference has been challenged by less swift, by the less politic, by the less just and desirable methods, can never abrogate its duty to govern so that you see in the end it is by method of building up that best and most permanent results are achieved."

PREMIER OUTLINES POLICY.

Principles Of New Constitution.

Mr. MacDonald congratulated his Burmese friends on the result of their labours as embodied in the report which Lord Peel had been able to sign and present in their name. He saw that their old western friend, the problem of franchise, had been disturbing the delegates.

I do not suggest for a moment that Burma is going to go on for generations and for centuries exploring and walking in our way. No, the contribution which we have made by this steady evolution of liberty has enabled the nations of the world ever since to get to the same ends by short cuts. That is one of the greatest contributions that our people, our name, our community, have made to human history, but nevertheless, my Burma friends, it does not matter when a people is laying foundations of its constitution, whether it is to-day, or next century, or the century after.

After a few further remaks, Mr. MacDonald said:—

"I shall now read the statement which I am authorised by my colleagues of His Majesty's Government regarding what we propose to do."

GOVERNMENT'S POLICY.

The statement of His Majesty's Government, ran as follows:—

His Majesty's Government are prepared, if and when they are satisfied that the desire of the people of Burma is that the Government of their country should be separated from that of India, to take steps, subject to the approval of Parliament, to entrust responsibility for the Government of Burma to a legislature representative of the people of Burma and a Ministry responsible to it, with conditions and qualifications which I am about to specify.

This responsibility would extend not only to provincial subjects—reserved as well as transferred—but also to subjects which have hitherto been the responsibility of the Government of India.

2. His Majesty's Government consider that the legislature should consist of two houses.

The Upper House should be composed partly of elected members and partly of members nominated by the Governor. In size it should be aboue one-third of the Lower House. The Lower House should be made to ensure adequate representation of the minority communities and special interests, e.g., Commerce, (European, Chinese and Indian as well as Burman).

THE MINISTRY.

3. The Ministry should consist of about six but not more than eight ministers who should be appointed by the Governor, should hold office during his pleasure, and should be collectively responsible to the legislature. In appointing Ministers, the Governor should normally seek the advice of the leader of the party commanding the largest following in the Lower House. The Governor should have the right to preside over the meetings of the Ministry.

4. In the existing conditions certain of the subjects hitherto classed as central and excluded from the purview of any provincial legislature should be reserved for the personal administration of the Governor.

5. As regards finance the separation of Burma from India would involve the discharge of functions of which the Provincial Government and legislature have necessarily had no opportunity to acquire experience. It is no exaggeration to say that the success of the new constitution no less than the general prosperity of the country, will depend on Burma's ability to build up her credit in the money markets of the world, and that it is therefore essential in the interests of Burma, that confidence should be established from the start in the soundness of her financial policy and in the management of credit and currency questions.

In these circumstances, His Majesty's Government are of the opinion that of the wide field covered by the term finance, that portion which comprises direction of monetary policy, including exchange, currency and coinage, should be reserved to the administration of Governor.

6. The efficiency of public service is essential to the succes of responsible Government; and His Majesty's Government are anxious to secure in Burma's interest that there is no dimunition of efficiency of the administrative machine. They consider that provision should be made in the statute for the establishment of a Public Services Commission, exercising like functions to those discharged by such commissions in India.

GOVERNOR'S POWERS.

7. With regard to the subjects in the administration of which the Governor ordinarily would act on the advice of his Ministers, His Majesty's Government consider that arrangements must be made whereby in the last resort peace and tranquility of any part of Burma may be secured, serious prejudice to the interests of any section of the population may be avoided and imperial interests protected.

For these purposes the Governor must be empowered to act in responsibility to Parliament and to implement his decisions, if necessary, by legislative enactment administrative action or appropriation of revenue.

Adequate powers must be vested in the Governor for the purpose of enabling the King's Government to be carried on in the event of the break-down of the constitution.

8. His Majesty's Government regret that the Conference has not been able to reach an agreement on the question of representation of the minority communities and special interests in the Legislature. They hope that an agreement may still be achieved for the settlement, by consent must be far more satisfactory than the decision imposed by any outside authority. Failing agreement His Majesty's Government would find it very difficult to enforce any scheme which did not recognise the claims of the minorities and special interests to representation by separate electorates.

BURMA'S POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT.

9. The Governor would necessarily continue to have discretion on behalf of the Crown to refuse his assent to legislative measures and to return bills for reconsideration and subject to any instructions issued to him the existing powers of reservation and disallowance would remain.

10. To sum up, His Majesty's Government's intention is that in the event of Burma electing to pursue her political development apart from India, responsibility should be devolved upon her Legislature for administration not only of the subjects which will fall within the range of the Provincial Governments in India, but also of subjects which will be administer in India by the central authority. But in order that stability of the realm may be maintained and financial stability secured, the Governor must have powers already set forth. It will be the endeavour of His Majesty's Government to ensure that these powers shall not be allowed to prejudice the advance of Burma to full self-government.

11. The Governor would obviously consider his relations with his Ministers and the legislature before making use of these powers. He would stay his hand as long as possible and be slow to use his own powers in such a way as to enable his Ministers to cast upon him a responsibility which properly is theirs.

12. It is on these general lines that His Majesty's Government will be prepared to frame for the approval of Parliament a constitution for a Burma, separated from India. But the first step is to ascertain whether the people of Burma endorse the provisional decision that Separation should take place. To enable them to take a decision on this matter, they should be aware not only of the general nature of the Constitution proposed, but also of the financial consequences of separation.

13. The experts' report of the financial problem has already been published. His Majesty's Government will take steps in co-operation with the Government of India and the Government of Burma to press on the consideration of the question to a decision.

SEPARATION FROM INDIA

14. With this material before them the people of Burma will be in a position to decide whether or not they are in favour of separation from India. His Majesty's Government consider that the decision might best be taken after a general election at which a broad issue has been placed before the electorates. The life of the present Legislative Council has been extended for a year but an election must be held before the end of the year.

That decision will determine whether on the one hand Burma should be independent of India with a constitution on the lines set forth above, or on the other hand should remain a province of India with the prospects indicated in the proceedings of the two sessions of the Indian Round Table Conference—and in this connection it should be remembered that if an Indian Federation is his that members can leave it as established it cannot be on a band when they choose.

15. It was made plain in the course of the first session of the Indian Conference that if it is shown that the desire of the people of Burma is that their Government should be separated from that of India, India will not oppose her choice. But there are many matters of joint concern in the disposal of which regard must be had to the views of both parties. The Consultative Committee of the Indian Conference which is to be set up may afford a channel through which Indian opinion could be expressed on such questions.

As was observed by the Burma Sub-Committee of the First Indian Conference, it is important that separation should cause a minimum disturbance of close trade relations between Burma and India and arrangements will have to be made in regard to these relations before separation takes place.

ELECTORAL ARRANGEMENTS

16. Another matter which require close consideration before His Majesty's Government can announce any final opinion on it is that of franchise, including electoral arrangements to be established in Burma under the new constitution. Adult suffrage at the age of 21 has been advocated by some for both sexes in view of the status enjoyed by women in Burma; others consider that the present basis of franchise, wider as it is than in India generally, is sufficiently wide for some years to come.

17. His Majesty's Government have thought it right and useful to set out as above in considerable detail the plans which they have in mind. It is of course possible that on further consideration and in working out and drafting the new Constitution modification in detail of what has been indicated may prove necessary; but His Majesty's Government believe that the statement I have read presents a clear picture of the general constitution scheme.

18. If the Conference had achieved nothing else it would yet have served a great pupose in establishing direct and personal contact between representatives of the British Parliament and leaders of public opinion in Burma.

PURPOSE OF CONFERENCE

At the end of the statement the Prime Minister added the remarks in the following sense:—

The Conference has served a great purpose in establishing direct and personal contact between representatives of the British Parliament and the leaders of public opinion in Burma. It was unfortunately necessary that the Government statement should bring up somewhat out of proportion so far as the statement was concerned, the reserved powers. The narration of those powers presented a very formidable appearance.

"But do remember the powers that remain without any reference being made to them except of the most general character in this statement. For instance, I should just like to remind you so that even now and before you have had time to study exactly what the statement means, you may be in a position to see its proportions a little more clearly.

BURMESE DELEGATE'S REPLY.

At the conclusion of the Prime Minister's speech, U Ba Pe said that he had listened with great attention to the statement but it was not possible for him or his Burmese colleagues to express an opinion without carefully studying it. No constitution unless it was acceptable to the majority of the people in the country would be of any use.

He was aware that the British Government had kept an open mind to receive their final view and he did not therefore like to make any further observation on that point. The Conference had been of immense value because they began to understand the attitude and view of British statesmen, and they hoped they had been able to make their viewpoint also understandable.

The future of Burma and her relation with India and England depended not only on the people of Burma but also on the people of England and a spirit of trust and goodwill was required whatever constitution they were going to make for Burma, it should in first place reflect the feeling of the people of the country. The mere reflection of ideas of people in England alone would not suit the East.

The Conference then terminated.

Sankranti Sammelan.

Under the auspices of the Agle Dnyati Hita-Vardhak Mandali, Bombay, the 19th Annual Gathering on account of the Makar Sankaranti will be held on Thursday the 14th instant at 6 p. m. in the Agle Dnyati Temple near Sandhurst Road Station. The members of the Agle Community are requested to attend.

Last Two Days

FAIL NOT TO SEE! LAST CHANCE!

MADAN'S (Calcutta) SUPER-TALKING and SINGING drama in Hindi

Shakuntala

with

MISS KAJJAN AND MASTER NISSAR

Also Splendid Music On

BIN AND SATAR

SHOWS: 6-15 and 10 p. m.

WELLINGTON-TALKIES

(DHOBI TALAO).

COMMENCING NEXT SATURDAY 16th.

MADAN THEATRES, Ltd. (Calcutta)

EXTRAORDINARY TALKING, SINGING and DANCING DRAMA in HINDI.

Indrasabha

AN ALL-STAR CAST

with

MISS KAJJAN AND MASTER NISSAR

CONVICTIONS IN SHOLAPUR

Press And Dispensary Searched By Police.

(From Our Correspondent.)

SHOLAPUR, Jan. 12.

Yesterday at about 3-30 in the afternoon Dy. S. P. Mr. Sadri accompanied by an armed police party headed by City Sub-Inspector Mr. Khedkar raided and searched Dr. Amladi's dispensary and his residence. Throughout the search, armed police were kept waiting in lorry outside the dispensary on the road. It is understood that after a vigorous search lasting for nearly 4 hours, the police attached a Zendawandan Photograph, Congress Receipt Books and some letters received from the various congress committees in the district.

KARMAYOGI PRESS SEARCHED.

It may be remembered that the Karmayogi Press was raided and searched by the Police on the 7th instant and was locked and sealed by them. Again on the 9th instant, it was vigorously searched for over 6 hoors and a list of the articles therein was made. Mr. Parsharam, Manager of the Karmayogi Press was sent for on this occasion. It is reported that the District Magistrate was also present. The press building is kept under a Police guard.

Mr. Abdulkarim Ghudubhai and his successor Syt. Rathi were yesterday placed before the City Magistrate, Mr. Kale who sentenced them to 2 years rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50 each. The accused refused to take part in the proceedings.

PRABHAT PHERI VOLUNTEERS SENTENCED.

Prabhat Pheri Volunteers Messrs. Kasar, Bamankar, Awdiappa Sharnappa, Revansidappa, Mahadappa and Nursing Rakhamaji were also placed yesterday before the City Magistrate. They were sentenced to 6 months rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 25 each.

BAN ON PROCESSION.

Lathi Charge At Gadag.

(From A Correspondent.)

GADAG CITY, Jan. 12.

Rangarao Kulkarni pleader Kristacharya Pujar and Laxmanrao Kolli were arrested this noon under the Criminal Law Amendment Act. The Sholapur Day was successfully observed here. Several processions were taken out in Gadag betgeri. Two processions consisting of about 150, including ladies were stopped by the police. The processionists began squatting on the ground. Gandhi Chowk the usual meeting place was taken possession of by the Police.

Shriyut Yeolarappa addressed from the balcony of a building and he was immediately arrested. The crowd dispersed after a lathi charge by the police. Several persons were injured.

PEDDIE MURDER CASE WITHDRAWN

Bimal Das Gupta Released

CALCUTTA, Jany. 12.

The case against Bimal Das Gupta, which opened to-day before the Special Tribunal at the High Court on a charge of murdering Mr. James Peddie, Distt. Magistrate of Midnapore, on April 7 last, suddenly came to an end. The Advocate General withdrawing the prosecution case, after the mid-day adjournment by which time the Advocate General's opening address and the examination of 6 witnesses had been concluded.

The prosecution stated that in view of the fact, that three eye-witnesses aged 12, 15 and 17 respectively, had gone back on their statements made before the Magistrate, and they were now pretending that they were not at the scene of occurrence, nor did they know the accused, he was compelled to withdraw the case.

Accordingly, Mr. Justice Pearson, the President of the Tribunal discharged the accused, there being nothing definitely connecting him with the crime.

Bimal Das Gupta is now undergoing 10 years' imprisonment for an attempt on the life of Mr. E. Villiers, President of the European Association on October 29 last.—A.P.

Crown Prince Of Ethiopia In London

LONDON, Jan. 12.

Rugby.—The Crown Prince of Ethiopia arrived in London today on a mission from the Emperor of Ethopia. He will be met by the Duke of Gloucester on behalf of the King, and on Thursday he will be entertained at Government banquet.

The Prince's visit is an occasion of comment in "The Times" and other newspapers on the London tradition of cordial friendship between Abyssinia and Great Britain, and the sympathetic interest with which Britain observes the programme of reforms upon which the present ruler is engaged.—B. O. W.

Yeola Arrests.

YEOLA, Jan. 13.

Mrs. Radhabai Apte, and Bhatwadekar Khare, Ganpatrao Chichondikar Laxmanrao Kulkarni of Yeola were arrested at 2-30 p.m. to-day.

Stop that cold with

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THE LEAGUE AND MANCHURIA.

Accepts China's Strong Juridical Position But Is Helpless.

William Martin, Foreign Editor of "Journal de Geneve," writes in the "Spectator":—

Two facts impress themselves on anyone who studies the treatment of the Manchurian affair by the League of Nations' Council: The first is the importance of the question. On the eve of the Disarmament Conference, in which the security problem will play a part of the first importance, it was of vital importance for the League to demonstrate in the sphere of action that the provisions of the Covenant are not empty words, and that they can give real protection to a weak State exposed to open aggression. The importance of that is so great that it might have been expected that the Council would leave no stone unturned to achieve success. In fact, it has done nothing of the kind. That is the second fact which strikes the observer. It was on September 18th that the Japanese launched their troops into Chinese territory. After three months they are there still, and the League of Nations has taken no active step. That is the brutal fact.

How is it to be explained? We have an official answer to that question. The League of Nations found itself confronted with a case of peculiar difficulty and of completely specialized character. Nowhere else in the world can you find a territory where four sovereignties are intermingled, where frontiers do not really separate peoples, where foreigners possess contractual rights over the territory of their neighbours, where they may maintain troops in a country which is not their own—and so forth. All that is perfectly true, but it is not relevant because, as Lord Cecil observed, that is not the question laid before the League. A distinction must be drawn in this Manchurian affair between two completely different things. The first is a conflict between China and Japan. The observations I have just made apply to this conflict on which, admittedly, it is extremely difficult to pass a reasoned judgment without detailed examination. The other is a conflict between the League of Nations and one of its members, which has violated the Covenant. This conflict, on the other hand, is extremely simple. It has often been observed that the Covenant could not be applied because it would be very difficult for the Council in case of a conflict to determine the aggressor. That, in fact, has not happened any more in the Manchurian case than in the Corfu affair, or the Graeco-Bulgarian conflict, or that which broke out between Bolivia and Paraguay. It has been clearly demonstrated that it is always easy for the Council to recognize the aggressor, because the aggressor in fact, convicts himself. It is the State which has marched its troops out of its own territory, which refuses to recall them, which rejects arbitration. In this particular case no single person has ever seriously questioned whether it was the Japanese or the Chinese who were the aggressors. The question gives its own answer.

CHINESE POSITION.

The curious thing is that it is the very clarity of the case which has made it difficult. The Council finds it morally impossible to condemn the Chinese, for their juridical position is far too strong and their juridical rights in the special conflict we are discussing far too clear. On the other hand, for various reasons which I will discuss, the Council was unwilling to condemn Japan. It was, therefore, between two alternatives, both impossible; one political, the other juridical, and it is still making vain attempts, after three months' discussion, to escape by some form of compromise. The question would have been perfectly simple if a clear distinction had been drawn between the conflict between Japan and the League and the conflict between Japanese and Chinese. But the Council let itself be entangled with an exhaustive and confused examination of the two affairs. That was what caused the difficulty. Out of a clear case, they made an insoluble problem. They should have said to the Japanese: "Withdraw your troops; then we will immediately examine your arguments." Instead of that, they began with the arguments. How is this mistake in method to be explained? Only by the weakness of the Council; but that weakness in itself demands explanation in its turn. The Council is weak in its composition. Its President is tired, and overstrained. Out of its fourteen Members there are a good half-dozen who count for nothing, who never express an opinion, who have no political weight. And the misfortune is that they are precisely the Members who occupy the seats of the small nations, that is to say, the most disinterested nations, the nations which ought to play a principal part in an affair like this. The Great Powers, on the other hand, were paralysed by their own interests. You had there a classical case of a conflict between the particular interest and the general interest, and more precisely between public treaties and secret agreements. It appears that Great Britain and the United States at the time of the London Naval Conference promised Japan to leave her hands free in Manchuria in exchange for a reduction of her fleet. France, on her part, in order to protect Indo-China from Japanese immigration, appears to have advised the Japanese to turn their eyes towards Manchuria and to have assured them that no difficulties would have been made for them there. These secret agreements have no juridical validity. They are doubly null and void on two grounds. They are contrary to the League Covenant, and they have not been registered. But they tie the hands of the diplomats who concluded them. That is the explanation of the fact that, in the three countries principally concerned, clear divergence has been manifest between the governmental policy and diplomacy. Lord Cecil, Monsieur Briand and Mr. Stimson have all three had to fight their officials, and it cannot be said that they have emerged victorious. That is one of the gravest factors in the whole affair, in view of the future. It proves that secret diplomacy is not dead, that its poison has not ceased its work.

COMPLICATIONS.

Another complication is due to the fact that the United States have great interest in Manchuria. The League of Nations could not dream of acting without the United States, because that would have made it too easy for Japan to resist the directions of the Council. The United States, too, saw that their interests lay in co-operation, and for the same reason. Unhappily, a fact well known already to all close observers was on this occasion disclosed to the public at large. It is that in the absence of permanent machinery of information and contact, the United States are badly informed on the course of events at Geneva, and not well provided with competent representatives to accredit to its meetings. The American representatives in Paris had to be taught everything from the beginning, and a volume could be filled with anecdotes to which his ignorance gave rise.

All these errors of method would have been of small importance, if their effect had not been to extenuate a much graver weakness, fear of action. If the Council did not make the distinction I have indicated between the two conflicts, the reason is that it realized that in that event it would be obliged to apply sanctions, or at any rate the threat of sanctions, to Japan.

It is not true to say that the League of Nations lacks means of action. It has many means at its disposal—the withdrawal of Ambassadors, or a wholesale sale of yens, with economic or actual military sanctions still available in the background. But Japan was dexterous enough to persuade the foreign Ambassadors that she would resist and defy any threat of sanctions. The statesmen saw the spectre of possible war shaping itself on the horizon, and they were so alarmed at it that they preferred anything to such a risk. The responsibility was great, but I believe they have in fact assumed a still greater responsibility—namely, the possible failure of the Disarmament Conference—and that they have allowed a precedent to be established which may one day result in war in Europe itself.

That is why the Council's prudence seems to me in the last analysis the worst possible imprudence.

FOLK-DANCE AND FOLK-SONG.

(Continued from page 3).

cational and cultural life, will feel amply rewarded if the teachers of the schools of all grades throughout Bengal will co-operate, like Bhagirath of old, in infusing new life among the people of the Province by bringing the flow of the pure and vitalising stream of folk-dance and folk-song into the stagnant morass of education.

I appeal to the teachers of Bengal to give a lead to the rest of India in this matter.

The historic words of Gopal Krishna Gokhale—"My Lord! what Bengal thinks to-day, the rest of India will think to-morrow" may or may not be true now. But it is undoubtedly true that Bengal leads the dance to-day the dance of India's high spiritual rhythm and pure Anandam—and the rest of India will dance to-morrow.

And let us hope that in this fitful Bengal will maintain her lead.

Let the limpid spirit of joy pour forth in a perennial stream from the life-springs of rural Bengal and let India live again and be joyous.—"Advance."

A FILM PRODUCER'S TRAVELOGUE

(Continued from page 3).

representative of the political agent at Kohat. This man's duty is to deal directly with the tribesmen in the Pass. He had explained our intentions to the people of one of the walled villages and they helped us to get all the pictures we wanted in the rifle factories.

"First, however, we were invited to midmorning cakes and tea and fruit with the chief. He looked as villainous and hard-bitten an old bandit as ever sniped, but, like all good-fighting Mohammedans, in the role of host he was courtesy and kindness personified.

WAIT FOR ACTORS.

"We are to-day experiencing the effects of one small incident. Arrangements had been made to turn out the whole regiment of Lancers at 7 this morning to do scenes for us. At midnight last night came an orderly with a hastily scribbled message from the Adjutant. A man has been kidnapped, taken off the road by tribesmen and no trace of him, dead or alive, can be found by native agents put on the case. So last night our Lancers went out to demonstrate that kidnapping is an unpopular and unhealthy amusement.

"Until they come riding out from those barren hills into the plain again, our scenes must wait for actors."

HELEN HAYES' ACTING.

Who says that acting for the films is not acting at all?

If that were true how is it that Lionel Barrymore and Marie Dressler have been placed at the top of the list of film players in America?

And now there is Helen Hayes. She is a celebrated American stage actress, and "The Lullaby" is her first film. As a mother who sacrifice herself that her son may be educated as a doctor she made the audience yesterday sniff and sob.

A hard-faced man sitting beside me hurried out when the film had ended. I saw him afterwards drying his eyes in the lounge.

The procession of suffering in this picture is frankly mechanical. There is no real reason for the accidents that happen to this mother.

But the beautiful acting of Helen Hayes made me forget the contrivances of the film.

She is a real actress, and her picture of the mother as a young girl, as the victim of a selfish American, as a gay lady of Paris (for the sake of her son), and, finally, as an outcast who is forced to find shelter in an asylum, is not a matter of make-up only but is painted with real power and intense sensitiveness.

Helen Hayes has given a great performance. Her final meeting with her son when she is a broken-down old woman of the gutter I would place as one of the finest pieces of acting the screen has given us.—"News Chronicle."

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CAESAR'S WIFE.

MADAME STALIN AS KREMLIN BOURGEOISE

(By MONTAGEUR.)

The Caesarina remains theoretically above suspicion for all times and it appears to me a symbolic and eloquent commentary on the sad times in which we are living that no modern Caesarina would continue to demand the tribute of mob adoration if she were not surrounded by the profoundest and most mystical of suspicions. The mob demands scandal to-day, a psychologically proletarian trait in mob-taste, and if it is not forthcoming, why, your Emil Ludwigs must manufacture it: nothing or nobody is respectable that is not thrillingly scandalous.

SCANDALS.

Not that official virtue is dethroned. It reigns as ever but in a dyarchical regime. The lurking passion for scandal takes position, to indulge in the fashionable heroics, behind the barricades of the approved respectability of spectacularly high-tone morality. The mob's movements on this plane are covert enough as Herr Freud righteously testifies and scandal becomes, in the Freudian sense, a kind of wish fulfillment, of course, at somebody else's expense. Virtue is the last citadel of poverty and the mob cannot feel respectable and superior if the high and the powerful were not dragged into the mire of scandal: it must have testimony of the vulnerability of the flesh to weakness: that is also how scandals are born. The Caesar's wife was above suspicion in the old days because the Caesar decreed it, not because she may have been really so, although its underlying irony is obvious enough: the poor Caesar must have felt less like a cuckold than he would have done if the whispers about his wife's amorous adventures were allowed to gather sufficient impetus for a first-rate scandal: and his subjects too must have derived sufficient pleasure out of their ancient pursuit of scandal-mongering without risking their heads when they winked and said: "But, of course, our Caesarina is above suspicion, eh?" to each other.

KREMLIN CHATTERBOXES.

But times have changed and with them, too, the world's Caesars and their wives. The craze for scandal has increased and assumed newspaperesque proportions and I have no doubt but that when the truth about the Caesarina of the Kremlin were published the pious and respectable mob in and out of Soviet Russia would be thoroughly scandalized at the shy and virtuous personality of Dictator comrade Stalin's little wife, Madame Stalin 'nee' Nadja Alleluia, then, is probably the only exception to the rule of the Soviet fair-ones and she moves behind the walls of the Gorki Castle as a Hindu wife may behind the barricades of her kitchen. There is a legend about this Caesarina that Stalin locks her up and keeps the key in his pocket—which proves contrary to whatever our ideological" fanatics might say, that the Soviet men and women are not monsters of humanity but have a sense of kindly humour. What is more, they probably cherish a spontaneous feeling of love and respect for Madame Stalin for being a nice, little young woman and not a heroine of one of the Romanov stories. "From the Eskimo wife of Ordjonikidze to the distinguished English wife of Litvinoff, says a contributor to a continental journal, "they all devote themselves to gossip, petty intrigue, and feminine chatter. Scandal is the order of the day."

STALIN'S HEARTH.

But Madame Stalin is a lady unlike any of the Kremlin chatterboxes. Much younger than her husband, she is a Georgian like him and does not even speak Russian. She has mountain-blood in her which explains her silence. But she is by all reports a good and loving wife—a bourgeois virtue, no doubt, although the Moscow proletariat is never known to have stormed the gates of the Gorki Castle with ideological, savage cries of "She's a bourgeoise: down with Stalin's wife!" She is a mother of two children and an incident which Munich journal reports gives one an insight into the secluded domestic life of the Russian Caesar.

Stalin's wife had to go to the kitchen, and asked her husband to look after the baby while she was away. Stalin, who kept smoking his pipe, nodded his head without saying a word. Hardly had the mother left, when the child began to cry. Stalin approached the cradle, blew tobacco smoke in his face apparently to soothe him. But the baby at once protested loudly. Stalin, thereupon, lifted the child out of the cradle and as a sign of parental affection put his pipe in the baby's mouth. The child shrieked as if it had been impaled on a skewer, whereupon Stalin grew angry. He dropped the baby-child carelessly back in the cradle exclaiming, "Just a rascal. Not a Bolshevist at all".

His wife's sins ought really to be forgiven to him!

ARRESTS AT SAUGOR

Sequel To Ban On Public

(From A Correspondent.)

SAUGOR, Jan. 10.

During the course of a fortnight, Saugor city observed "Harfal" for the third time. To-day it was a protest against the arrest of Seth Govid Das Pandit Dwarka Pershad, and others. The police activities commenced an hour earlier, and there was a marked change in the arrangements, as instead of being armed with lathis, they had light canes.

The attendance at the meeting was poor. A large number of people were scattered around the place in different groups. These were warned by the police either to sit-down in the meeting or to leave the place. At 4-30 p.m. the proceedings commenced. Mr. K. R. Khandeker, before explaining the reasons for altering the time of the meeting warned the audience either to sit in the meeting till he dissolves the same or leave the place before the actual proceedings commenced. He was reviewing the present political situation and hardly had spoken for 10 minutes, when Mr. Chauhan, 1st Class Magistrate on duty, declared the meeting unlawful. Mr. Khandeker dissolved the meeting.

Dr. Sapru, Messrs. Khandeker, Bhave, Seth Chotelal (known as Swami Krishnanand) were arrested and taken to the lock up in the police lorry which was ready for the purpose. The trial of those arrested persons will begin on January 11th in the court of Mr. Bryant, Sub-Div. [illegible]

INDIAN GOLD

Prop For Sterling Exchange

The "Manchester Guardian" writes under 19th December as under:—

India's absorption of gold has reached such important dimensions during recent years—for the past fifteen the average demand has been £16,000,000 per annum—that the reversal of the flow is a development of considerable potential importance. Bullion dealers report that ever since September 19, when owing to the suspension of the gold standard a premium on gold was established in the London market, gold articles of every description have been pouring into the local Indian banks for shipment and sale in London. To date the shipments have totalled some £20,000,000. The boat due on January 1 carries a further £3,000,000, and there is as yet no sign that the movement is likely to come to an end.

Since the local buyers are not anxious to assume the risk of a fall in the price of gold during the period of transit, it is their practice to sell forward the proceeds arising from the sale of the gold in London, principally francs, florins, and dollars. It is computed that the amount of gold in hoard in India is over £350,000,000, so that the possible dimensions of the present movement are for practical purposes almost unlimited. Should the flow develop, it will provide a much needed prop for the sterling exchange.

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GERMANY FACES.

The World Crisis.

(BY JOHN ELLIOT.)

On the ninth of November, the thirteenth birthday of the German republic, no bands played no flags were displayed, and no fireworks were set off. German republicans shamefacedly kept still and left it to the Nationalists to mark the anniversary with jeering jibes and mocking cartoons. The only man in all Germany who ventured to make a public address praising the republic was a Socialist Editor who delivered a short fifteen-minute speech from the Berlin broadcasting station. It is symptomatic of the present state of feeling that a federal-government official tried to delete a passage in the speech which tepidly extolled the republic on the ground that this tribute violated the rule barring "party politics" from the radio. General Wilhelm Groner, who combines the ministries of Defense and Interior in the second Bruning Cabinet, was much provoked that the Prussian authorities permitted the objectionable sentences to get by, and threatened that the federal government would drastically tighten up the system of broadcasting censorship. The republican press pointed out that Groner himself had spoken much more strongly in praise of the revolution and against the old regime during the celebration of President Hindenburg's eighthtieth birthday four years ago, but a great deal of water has flowed under the Spree bridges since then.

BRUNING'S DICTATORIAL POWERS.

Thirteen years have elapsed since that November day when Philip Scheidemann stood on the steps of the Reichstag and proclaimed the German republic. To-day only the facade of parliamentary democracy is left. Chancellor Heinrich Bruning governs with dictatorial powers far exceeding anything that Bismarck ever had at the zenith of his fame and success. Even the *Frankfurter Zeitung*, the famous German liberal newspaper, calls the present Reichstag "an agony to all concerned," and declares that if only Bruning will lay a clear program of reconstruction before the country, it will favour him as dictator, ruling unconstitutionally in defiance of parliament, if need be.

Thirteen years have gone by since the German people established a new political order, confident that by getting rid of their old masters they would obtain a just peace from the victorious Allies. And yet, after almost two decades of war, famine, blockade, inflation, reparations payments, and economic depression, Germany finds itself worse off than at any time since Jena and perhaps since the Thirty Years' War.

Four million six hundred thousand men are officially registered as unemployed, and Dr. Bruning himself is authority for the prediction that this total will probably reach the 7,000,000 mark before the end of the winter. The streets of Berlin are full of men and women hawking matches or shoe-strings or begging for money. The unemployed go around singing or playing violins in the courtyards of apartment houses, in the hope that kind-hearted hearers will fling them a few coppers. Artillery caissons are often to be seen rattling through the streets, not to put down a *Putsch*, but on the peaceful mission of collecting old clothes for the destitute unemployed.

STOCK EXCHANGE CLOSED.

The Stock Exchange, save for an interval of three weeks, has been closed ever since the middle of July and is likely to stay shut until an agreement has been come to on the disposal of short-term credits held by foreigners in German banks. Yet despite this precaution and the ever-increasing restrictions on sale of foreign currency, the flow of gold and exchange abroad continues and the Reichsbank reserves to-day are as low as 27 per cent. compared with the former legal minimum of 40 per cent. Wages are still being slashed. Three million wage-earners—railway employees, metal workers, and municipal clerks—face the prospect of another 10 per cent cut in their pay as a result of negotiations that are now pending. A striking exception to this trend toward wage reductions was the recent refusal of an arbitrator in the Berlin metal industry to award another decrease on the ground that wages had reached their lowest possible level until retail prices were brought down.

At this moment the government's special Advisory Economic Committee, a body composed of of leading representatives of capital and labour, is meeting behind closed doors in an attempt to devise measures for simultaneously lowering prices and wages so that Germany can maintain its supremacy as the world's chief exporting nation. For spurred on by the dire need of acquiring foreign exchange, Germany has supplanted in turn Great Britain and the United States in this field. During the first ten months of 1931 Germany's "favourable balance of trade" amounted to 2,358,000,000 marks, while her export surplus of 396,000,000 marks for October was the greatest in her history.

BALANCING THE BUDGET.

German manufacturers have been forced to dispose of their wares abroad because the buying power of the public at home has been crippled by wage cuts, salary reductions, and drastic taxation. In the Sisyphean labour of balancing the budget, the Government has reduced the salaries of State officials, who constitute one of the largest classes in this country. from 10 to 20 per cent. Wage-earners must give a tithe of their pay for unemployment benefits and social-welfare charges. Salaried men pay as much as 20 per cent. of their incomes in taxes, while business men are subject to a host of taxes of various kinds. Almost everything is taxed, from the goods that are sold across the shop counter to the drinks that are consumed at the cafe. But despite increased taxation, Finance Minister Dietrich estimates that the yield from the income tax for the current year will be only 2,159,000,000 marks. as compared with 3,026,000,000 marks in 1929—a shortage that will not be fully covered by the 700,000,000 marks in savings resulting from the Hoover moratorium on reparations payments.

The shops offer the most tempting bargains. but few have the means to buy them. A few years ago the housing shortage was one of the most acute problems confronting Berlin, but now there are said to be 30,000 tenantless flats in this city. The pedestrian in Unter den Linden, most famous of Berlin's boulevards, sees "To Let signs hanging in scores of office windows.

THEATRES IN SAD PLIGHT.

The theatres are having a hard struggle, and a play that runs for a month is an unusual success. The Furtwangler concerts are crowded as usual with fashionable audiences, but a visit to the concerts that the Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra gives on Tuesday nights at popular prices affords the alien an insight into the poverty of Berliners. In former years the Philharmonic on these evenings used to be jammed with Berlin music lovers who could not afford to go to the Furtwangler or Bruno Walter concerts, but were glad to hear the great symphonies of Beethoven, Brahms. and Schubert performed by an outstanding orchestra for the cheap admission price of twenty-five cents To-day on Tuesday evenings the hall is barely half full. In fact, Berlin runs some danger of losing its admirable symphony orchestra, for the finances of the German capital are so straitened that the city fathers are contemplating omitting the usual subsidy for the maintenance of the Philharmonic.

And yet, despite the innumerable depreviations to which the German people have had to submit, the Chancellor made the grim promise in a recent speech that still more burdens would have to be fastened on the people's backs. "This will be the hardest winter yet." Dr. Bruning prophesied with characteristic candor. Is it any wonder that the German people are saying to themselves "Better an end with terror than terror without an end," and turing to the panaceas of Adolf Hitler as the only remaining solution?

NAZIS' INCREASING POPULARITY.

Every state and municipal election held this autumn—Hamburg. Anhalt, Mecklenburg, and now Hesse—has shown that the smaller bourgeois parties are gradually being exterminated and that their former adherents are rushing in flocks into the triumphant Hitler camp. In every one of these elections the National Socialists made astonishing gains as compared with their vote in the Reichstag elections of September, 1930—phenomenal as this was considered to be at the time. In Mecklenburg, for instance, the Nazis increased their poll by 67 per cent. and in Hesse by far more than 100 per cent. There is little doubt that if a general election were to be held to-morrow, the National Socialists would obtain the largest popular vote.

The prolonged economic depression has had the effect of dividing Germany, with the exception of the Catholic Center, into two hostile camps. Most of the middle and upper classes are united in the National Socialist Party. while the working classes support the Socialist and Communist parties. The Socialists, hitherto the largest party in the state. have lost a large part of their following in consequence of the unpopular policy of "tolerating" Bruning to stave off a "fascist dictatorship." But the bulk of the Socialist dissidents have gone not right to the Hitlerites, but farther left to the Communists. A year ago an alliance between the Socialists and Communists would have been regarded as an utter impossibility, but under the growing menace of the Nazi dictatorship overtures for a working co-operation are being made behind the scenes by some of the leaders of the two Socialist parties.

SOCIALIST PARTY TO BLAME.

The average German of the middle classes holds that trade-union rule through the Socialist Party is largely to blame for the trials and tribulations of his country to-day. This point of view is illogical but it is comprehensible. Millions of Germans recall the prosperity of the old empire and contrast it with the misery under the republic. They never pause to reflect that it was the political irresponsibility of the Hohenzollern system of government that plunged the German people into their present disasters. Instead, the "Weimar coalition," which has ruled the Reich through its hold on Prussia since the inception of the republic, is held accountable for the nation's ills and has become an object of loathing to masses of Germans.

The indictment against the republican parties is two-fold. First, they are accused of having played France's game by accepting all sorts of impossible agreements, including the Dawes and Young plans and the Locarno treaties, and so of having saddled the Treaty of Versailles on the country for a long time to come. Secondly, they are charged with having made business prosperity impossible by imposing excessive tax burdens on industry to support an elaborate welfare system and to provide "doles" and unproductive work for the unemployed.

INDUSTRIALISTS' OPPORTUNITY

This state of feeling is being very cleverly exploited by the German industrialists both at home and abroad to further their own interests. This accounts for their financing of the Hitler party, in which they see an admirable instrument for breaking up the power of organized labour. Leading German capitalists like Fritz Thyssen attempt to win sympathy abroad for a future government of the "National Opposition" by arguing that "Marxian extravagance" and wasteful Socialist borrowing have made the country bankrupt. This, of course, is the pet thesis of the former Reichsbank president, Hjalmar Schacht. These gentlemen never mention in their speeches the industrial scandals of Favag, Nordwolle, and Schultheiss. The criminal speculations of the directors of these huge concerns and the failure of the German banks properly to supervise their transactions did far more to undermine the confidence of the German people in the soundness of their financial institutions than any extravagance on the part of Socialist ministers. It was the crash of the Nordwolle, in fact, that led directly to the closing of the Darmstadter and National Bank, which precipitated the financial crash in this country last July.

FREQUENT CLASHES.

The division of the German people on class lines would be unfortunate, even if it were confined to legitimate political activities. But a kind of civil war is being waged to-day by these modern Guelfs and Ghibellines. The battle on the occasion of the review of 75,000 storm troopers by Hitler in Brunswick, when barricades were erected in the streets, and Brownshirts went through the workers' quarters smashing windows. attracted attention abroad because of its dramatic background. But it was typical of what is going on in Germany. Foreign correspondents in Berlin never bother to cable home accounts of the bloody clashes between political opponents in which almost every day one or two persons are killed and a score or so wounded, for such incidents have long ceased to constitute news.

The symbol of national unity today in Germany is President Hindenburg. The principal barrier in the way of National Socialist rule with its threat of civil war is the present government, of which the Chancellor is the President's protege and the Reichswehr Minister, Groner. is his old comrade-in-arms. Bruning's fate will be decided by developments between now and the end of February when the 'Stillhaltung' agreement on foreign short-term credits still held in this country expires. More specifically, his future will be decided when it is seen how France, to whom President Hoover has left the initiative in the reparations question, uses her tremendous power and unique opportunity. The pending discussions between France and Germany will probably be the last chance to make the Locarno policy, inaugurated by Stresemann and Briand so hopefully six years ago, a reality. So Francophile a politician as Rudolf Breitscheid, the foreign-policy spokesman of the Social Democrats, warned the French in a speech a few days ago that a misuse of the power now would destroy all possibility of future co-operation between the two countries.

GERMANY'S FEARS.

Berlin fears that France may seek to employ its financial power in extorting from Germany, in one form or another, a pledge that it will never, over a period of years, agitate for revision of the Polish corridor or the peace treaty. If Bruning ever dared to consent to this, he would sign his political death warrant. For practically all parties are agreed on the necessity of an ultimate revision of the Reich's frontiers in the east.

BRUNING'S DOOM.

Failing a workable agreement between France and Germany over reparations, Bruning's doom is sealed in February when the Reichstag is to reassemble. The advent of the National Socialists into the government, probably in coalition with the right wing of the Catholic Center Party, would then be inevitable. Already the possibility of such an alliance have been vigorously discussed in the press, and though for the time being the alliance has been repudiated by the Catholic leaders. the idea lurks in the background as a political eventuality. A German government controlled in part by the Hitlerites would not, of course, mean war with France or any other country. But it certainly would rule out the possibility of anything useful resulting from the labours of the joint Franco-German economic commission which have just been commenced. It would mean the death of the Locarno policy simply through the distrust that a German government run by Nazis and Steel Helmet members would inspire on the other side of the Rhine.—The Nation.

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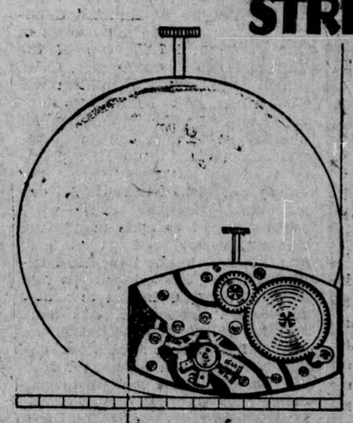

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THE PAPER THAT SET THE STANDARD IN ILLUSTRATED JOURNALISM.

New York Cotton.

SOUTHERN SELLING

New York, Jan. 12.

The New York cotton futures market early advanced on trade buying but reacted later on Southern selling and on weakness of Wall Street. Prices opened at a rise of 5 points and a further improvement of 2 points was recorded during the first hour on trade buying. Later on the rise was lost on Southern selling and weakness of Wall Street discouraged buyers. The market closed quiet at a decline of 1 point for near months while distant deliveries closed at a loss of 4 to 6 points. Spot cotton prices remained unchanged at 6.55c.

The New Orleans Cotton futures market was quiet but steady and colsed unchanged to a decline of 1 point. Spot cotton prices were reduced by 3 points at 6.38c.

The following New York cotton market review by Messrs. Munds & Winslow dated December 12 will be found interesting:—

PUZZLED SITUATION.

Even with production virtually settled, the cotton trade and the textile industry are confronted by conditions that leave them puzzled and at sea. A yield of 16,918,000 bales added to a carryover of 9,000,000 bales suggests a supply equal to two seasons' consumption, even assuming a gain of 20 per cent over last season and without a single bale forthcoming next year. Even if the new crop were cut 50 per cent., an almost unbelievable development, the 8,500,000 bales harvested would look like an addition to superabundance.

UNFAIRLY PESSIMISTIC.

The bald raw material statistics, however, provide a picture that is unfairly pessimistic. Stocks of goods have become depleted all over the world, and requirements of finished products based on population increase would make unprecedented inroads on raw material accumulations if these requirements could be given effective expression through buying power. To make this buying power effective is the task of economic reconstruction.

Believing as we do that the industrial and economic achievements and progress of the world are the work of individuals—the people themselves—we think this job of rehabilitation will be accomplished much more quickly if governments impose a minimum of restriction on individual effort. It is our opinion that the time has come to declare a truce to governmental attempts at price control, hampering restrictions on trade practices, or any attempt to impose the menace of a super-power over the activities of people who are willing to work and produce. With a free market, we do not believe it would be long before the huge supplies of cotton would pass into the channels of consumption providing activity for millions upon millions of spindles and looms, and goods for consumers to buy and wear and waste.

NO TIME TO DEVISE PLANS.

In the present depression with no group immune from loss and distress, this is no time to devise plans for the "relief" of any particular class. Even the position of the farmer, with tragic prices for his products, appears enviable alongside of the unemployed millions of industry.

We wish we could speak hopefully of the immediate outlook for cotton. However, we fear that optimism, with legislative hobbies placed on the operation of natural laws, would be mere stultification. Last week we called attention to the harmful results ensuing from the operation involving the conversion of the huge quantity of contracts held by the Co-operatives into spots. Certain political and financial requirements may have made this step necessary. The fact remains, however, that this huge operation has been a major element in producing an abnormally high basis. Many mills executives have informed us since the publication of our letter that the abnormal basis, which they considered unwarranted under conditions of trade, supply and demand, had deterred them from buying with their expected freedom. As a result, we have an increasing congestion of supplies, evidenced clearly by the fact that the movement into sight thus far is well below that of last season, although the crop is 3,000,000 bales larger.

A FALSE IMPRESSION.

The high basis, in our opinion, has given a false impression of strength, and to this extent has caused speculation in and holding of spots that may develop into weakness later in the season.

Perhaps the most unfavourable repercussion from the high basis has been the abstention of merchants from the pursuit of their normal buying policies. Of course, any shipper, with a mill order showing him a profit, has been ready to buy cotton to fill such engagements. On the other hand, where no profitable outlet was in sight, it would be financial suicide for the merchant to stock up on a large scale under existing basis conditions and face a certain loss on his hedges.

Last week we stated that we believed the market still had to face the lowest basis of the season, thus suggesting the probability that the premium on contracts would decline as the season advanced. Whether this develops as a result of an advance in contracts or pressure on spots is immaterial so far as the basis is concerned. When the spread between spots and contracts reaches a point where merchants can buy and hedge without loss, we may expect a big increase in buying by shippers, but not before.

GOVERNMENT IN THE PICTURE.

Just when this development will gather force depends largely upon the action of the Federal Farm Board and its affiliated organizations. It could make its appearance almost any time. However, if we are to have constructive influences deterred by the existence and activities of a super-power, the recovery will be delayed. In the interim, with the Government still in the picture, with huge supplies overhanging the market, and unsatisfactory conditions throughout most of the textile industry, price changes are likely to be dictated largely by technical considerations. The long pull turn will have to await the time when fundamentals can assert themselves. When that time comes, the groundwork should have been laid for one of the most attractive commodity investment opportunities in years.

DESTRUCTIVE MEASURE.

P.S.—Press advices from Chicago announce practically the unanimous espousal by the leading farm organizations of the Equalization Fee and the Debenture Plan to "strengthen" the Agricultural Marketing Act. What Congress will do in the face of this pressure is not known. The tragedy certain to ensue from the adoption of these measures we believe will be so destructive that it will mark the end of political meddling with natural laws. Posterity may reap the benefits from that lesson, but this is likely to be small consolation for the devastation which promises to be visited on the domestic textile industry.

PRIVATE CABLES—

New York May Highest 6.73 (10-27 a.m.)

New York May Lowest 6.66 (2-20 p.m.)

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:—

New York: We estimate the stock of Indian Cotton in all hands in India, including the unpicked portion of the current crop, at the end of November, at 49,82,000 bales. The comparable figure for the corresponding period last season is 59,05,000 and two years ago 64,89,000 bales. Sales of cloth by mills of the United States have increased slightly. The mill situation outside the United States is about the same as previously reported.

NEW YORK COTTON
New York, Jan. 12.

March	6.49—01
May	6.66—
July	6.83—01
October	7.05—04
December	7.19—06
Middling Spot	6.35—

NEW ORLEANS COTTON
New York, Jan. 12.

January	6.38—
March	6.49—01
Middling Spot	6.38—03

New York, 10-55 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time)—

March	6.72
May	6.90
January	6.56

New York, Noon Call.

March	6.71
May	6.89
January	6.55

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.
New York, Jan. 12.

Day's receipts at all U S Ports 40,000 bales

Day's exports to Great Britain nil.

Day's exports to the Continent 24,000 bales

INDIAN COTTON
Liverpool, Jan. 12.

BROACH—	
Fully Good (Good Staple)	5.24
Fine (Good Staple)	5.36
Superfine (Good Staple)	5.48
OOMRA—	
Good	4.96
Fully Good	5.06
Fine	5.21
BENGAL—	
Good	4.71
Fully Good	4.81
Fine	4.91
SCINDE—	
Fully Good	4.81
Fine	4.91
Superfine	5.01

GOLD
London, Jan. 12.

Bar gold fine per oz £6:1:4

Liverpool Cotton.

SMALL BOMBAY BUYING

Liverpool, Jan. 12.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a rise of 2 to 3 points. The market was quiet and steadily held. Underlying sentiment was more hopeful. Early in the afternoon there was small buying from Bombay operators with later straddle buying, although fluctuations were narrow. The market closed quiet at a rise of 3 to 2 points. Middling American Spot cotton prices advanced 5 points to 5.48d.

East Indian cotton futures were quiet and closed unchanged. Egyptian cotton futures ruled quiet but steady at a rise of 2 to 4 points.

The Alexandria cotton futures market was steady and closed at a rise of 16 to 5 points.

THORNY PROBLEMS.

Messrs. Thos. Smith and Co. states:—

Although the present low prices render more confidence to holders there is a realisation that the International Conference will not by any means be plain sailing due to the most intricate and thorny problems to be tackled, involving world wide financial interests.

Despite America's anxiety to improve the World's trade conditions this apprehension over the result of the Conference is causing Southern Holders to part with a portion of their stocks. We prefer purchases on any setbacks.

PRIVATE CABLES—

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:

Liverpool: Lancashire reports somewhat better enquiry. Masters weavers meeting postponed next Tuesday.

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cables:—

12-50 p.m.: Liverpool market was steady. Steady undertone continues particularly near positions.

8-35 p.m.: New York market was easier on easier Stocks market.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.
Liverpool, Jan. 12.

January 1932	5.11	5.13 plus 04
February 1932		5.10 plus 03
March 1932	5.08	5.09 plus 03
April 1932		5.07 plus 02
May 1932	5.06	5.06 plus 02
June 1932		5.06 plus 03
July 1932	5.05	5.06 plus 03
August 1932		5.07 plus 02
September 1932		5.08 plus 02
October 1932	5.09	5.09 plus 02
November 1932		5.11 plus 02
December 1932		5.14 plus 02
January 1933		5.16 plus 02
Middling Spot		5.48 plus 05

EGYPTIAN COTTON
Liverpool, Jan. 12.

January	6.86
March	6.97
May	7.13
July	7.30
October	7.54
November	7.57
December	7.66
Sakellaridis F G F Spot	7.40

LONDON SILVER
London, Jan. 12.

Silver—Market is very quiet.
Spot 19 15/16
Forward 20

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES
London, Jan. 12.

Bank Bills 3 months 5 3/4 per cent

Bank Bills 6 months 5 7-8 per cent

Fine Trade Bills 3 months 6 3/4 per cent

Fine Trade Bills 6 months 6 7/8 per cent

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE
London, Jan. 12.

Chartered Bank of India, A & China £10 3/4

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Register) £10 1/2

P and O Banking Corporation £6

Funding Loan 4 per cent £86 1/2

Conversion Loan 3½ per cent £75 1/2

Indian Loan 5½ per cent £100

Rupee Paper 3½ per cent £38

Indian Stock 3 per cent Sterling Loan £47

Indian Stock 3½ per cent Sterling Loan £55

Indian Stock 4½ per cent Sterling Loan £71

Consols 2½ per cent £55 3/8

War Loan 5 per cent £97 5/8

Victory Bonds 4 per cent £91

LONDON METALS
London, Jan. 12.

Copper Brazlers £56 N

Yellow metal £46 FOB N

Spelter Hard Indian Brands £13 3/4

Corrugated Sheets 24 gauge £9-1/8

Tin English Ingots £145 1/2

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS
New York, Jan 12.

Demand Bills 341

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTH.

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants' Association.)

KHADI.

Bombay, Jan. 13.

	Rs. a. p. Per lb.
Textile	0 8 3
Karimbhoy	0 7 6
E. D.	0 8 0
LONG CLOTH (full weight 34-40 In.)	Per lb.
Century 91½-92½	0 10 9
Century 6404-8705	0 11 3
Fazal (Mahal)	0 11 0
Pehlad	0 10 9
Pabaney (Phoolmala)	0 10 0
Daud Sahib	4 10 9
LONG CLOTH (Light Weight No 5202 5303)	Per lb.
Rechal	0 11 6
Moon	0 11 3
Hindustan	0 11 3
LONG CLOTH X-Quality	
Apollo	0 10 9
Century	0 11 0
Daud Sahib	0010 0
Jam	0 11 0
Spring	0 11 0
Maher	0 10 9
Swan Finlay	0 11 3
LONG CLOTH Satin Calendar 34-42 In.	Per lb.
Textile (Hand)	0 10 6
Spring (Merchant)	0 10 6
Century (Bugle)	0 10 3
Tata Mill (Darji)	0 0 0
Apollo (Pyala)	0 10 3
Sakuntla	0 10 0
Bharath	0 10 0
David	0 10 0
Pehlwan	0 10 0
Atlas	0 0 0
Tijuri	0 10 3
Maher	0 10 6
Sundri	0 0 0
Jubili	0 9 6
Annas	0 10 0
DHOOTIES 7-8-9 Yards	
Spring (Balance)	0 11 9
Textile (Bycycle)	0 11 0
Moon Mill	0 11 6
David	0 11 0
Barsi	0 10 0
DHOOTIES 10 Yards.	Rs. a. p. Per lb.
Spring (Balance)	0 11 3
Textile (Bycle)	0 11 0
Mun Mill	0 11 0
Devid	0 10 6
1386 Tata	0 10 9
SALITA.	
Tata	0 10 0
Spring (Merchant)	0 10 0
GIN COLOURED.	Per Piece.
B 1515 Rattlal	3 14 0
1415 Rattlal	3 12 0
779 (Balance)	9 12 0
4141 (Balance)	9 12 0
LEPAD Big Size.	Per lb.
Spring	0 10 6
Rachael	0 10 6
Moon	0 10 3
David	0 10 3
Apollo	0 10 3
MARKIN JAPAN (Indian Quality).	Per Piece.
42042 Toyo	0 0 0
Devid	0 0 0
3838-98008	6 6 6
8787	6 9 0
4138	7 1 0
8987	7 1 0
9187	7 9 9
4488	7 6 0
2142 Balance	7 3 0
DHOOTI MAHIN 44x10	Per lb.
119 Hirji	0 0 0
SETRANJI DAYALBHAI.	Per Piece.
3000x2-3/4x5½	0 10 0
4000 3x8	0 12 0
5000 3-1x6½	0 15 0
DUKDI Yards 12-13-14	Per lb.
Balance	0 13 0
Pehlad	0 13 0
7212	2 5 9
3912	2 3 6

LINSEED
London, Jan. 12.

Linseed Calcutta (London) ton Jan/Feb sellers £10-17-6

Linseed La Plata c i f Hull ton—Jan/Feb paid £3-15-0

Linseed Bombay London ton—Jan/Feb sellers £11-15-0

LINSEED OIL
London, Jan. 12.

Linseed Oil naked London cwt—Jan/April sellers 13/6

Linseed Oil naked London cwt—May/Aug buyers 14/9

LONDON RUBBER.
London, Jan. 12.

Smoked Sheet Standard Ribbed lb—
Spot sellers 3 3/16

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.
Bombay, Jan. 13.

F. P. Bales.	1931-32	1930-31
Receipts to date.		
12-1-32	6765000	7163000
Receipts Yesterday		
12-1-32	40000	23000
Exports to date		
12-1-32	4338000	4246000
Stock at Ports		
8-1-32	4749000	4077000
Stock Interior Towns		
8-1-32	2206000	1751000
Stock Liverpool		
8-1-32	913000	1029000
Visible Supply		
8-1-32	9412000	8179000
Quantity in Sight		
8-1-32	3147000	3039000
Quantity out of Sight		
8-1-32	6265000	5340000

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Jan. 12.

	Bales.
Khandesh	133
Central India	959
Karsi/Nugger	671
Hyderabad/Gaorani	271
Berar	1,012
Central Provinces	623
Dhollera	1,090
N.-W. Provinces	128
Rajputana	102
Sind-Punjab	5500
Broach	17
Westerns/Northerns	1
Americans	5,378
East Africans	21
Cotton	10,906
	Cwts.
Wheat	2,965
Linseed	451
Rape, Rai & Mustardseeds	304
Gingellyseeds	6,503
Poppyseeds	44
Groundnuts	29,406
Castorseeds	2,101
Rice	18,478
Myrabollams	2,756
Cottonseeds	7,682
Gram	2,911
Joowar	2,553
Maize	38
Barley	1,382
Bajree	4,966
	Tons.
Coal	1,157

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.
Bombay, Jan. 13.

	Bales.
Khandesh	752
Central India	730
Karsi/Nugger	965
Berar	1001
Central Provinces	279
Dhollera	294
N.-W. Provinces	99
Rajputana	313
Sind-Punjab	50
Broach	15
Westerns/Northerns	323
Peristan	158
Egyptians	324
Cotton	5,239
	Cwts.
Wheat	1,148
Linseed	525
Rape, Rai & Mustardseeds	127
Gingellyseeds	5,179
Groundnuts	14,199
Castorseeds	1,164
Rice	12,757
Myrabollams	5,881
Cottonseeds	8,637
Gram	1,954
Joowar	2,061
Maize	7
Barley	426
Bajree	3,779
	Tons.
Coal	654

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.
Bombay, Jan. 13.

January	131.20—3.00
April	136.20—1.80
July	141.40—2.40

LONDON PRODUCE
London, Jan. 12.

Cottonseed Bombay Hull ton—No offers.

Castorseed Bombay Hull ton—Jan/Feb sellers £12-17-6

Rapeseed Toria (Hull/Continent) Jan/Feb sellers £12-2-6

MONEY MARKET

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Jan. 13.

B. C. RATE—
T T 1/6 1/32
D D 1/6 1/16

LONDON—
Banks Selling T T 1/6 3/32 Jan.
Banks Selling D D 1/6 1/8
Banks Selling T T 1/6 1/16 Feb.
Banks Buying T T 1/6 5/32.
Banks Buying D D 1/6 7/32
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/6 1/2 Jan.
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/6 15/32 Feb.
Banks Buying 3 mos 1/6 7/16 March.

NEW YORK B.C. RATE—
T T 394
Banks Selling T T 392
Banks Buying T T 387

PARIS—
Banks Selling D D 645
Banks Buying D D 670

AMSTERDAM—
Banks Selling D D 63 5/8

JAPAN—
Banks Selling T T 144 nominal
Banks Buying 60 days 132

HONGKONG—
Banks Selling D D 98 7/8

SHANGHAI—
Banks Selling D D 129 3/4

SINGAPORE—
Banks Selling D D 155 5/8

JAVA—
Banks Selling D D 63 7/8.

CROSS RATE—
New York/London 3.41 1/2 12th inst.
Shanghai/London 1/11 5/16 12th inst.
Japan/London 2/1 3/4 12th inst.
London/Paris 87.00 12th inst.
London/Belgium 24.50 12th inst.
London/Switzerland 17.50 12th inst.
London/Italy 87.50 12th inst.
London/Berlin 14.40 12th inst.
London/Holland 8.50 12th inst.

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet.

Gold £6/1/11 11th inst. £6/1/4 12th inst.

Silver London Ready 20 11th inst. 19 15/16 12th inst.

Silver London Forward 20 11th inst. 20 12th inst.

Silver New York Ready 30 1/8 11th inst. 30 1/4 12th inst.

London Discounts 3 Mos 5 3/4 p.c. 11th inst. 4 3/4 p.c. 12th inst.

London Discounts 6 Mos 5 15/16 p.c. 11th inst. 5 7/8 p.c. 12th inst.

Imperial Bank Rate 8 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 6 per cent.
Money Call 5½ per cent.
3 Months 6 per cent.
6 Months 5½ per cent.
Tone:—Steady.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Jan. 13.

Sumatra, Lavaguino, Java, Nirvana, Smith, Moulmein, Moncalirie, Stanzani, Trieste.

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 14.

Varsova, Rowe, Busrah. Moldevia, Allen, Sydney.

LOADING.

Jan. 13.

Steamer Bandra for Busrah. Steamer Naldera for Kobe.

ENGLISH MAIL REPORTS.

S. S. Moldavia:—The P. & O. S. N. Company's extra mail steamer Moldavia, is expected to arrive here to-day at about (9 a. m.) from London, with the outward mails of the 30th ultimo, a general cargo and 172 passengers and hence she will sail for Sydney etc. on the same day.

S. S. Naldera:—The P. & O. S. N. Company's mail steamer Naldera, is expected to arrive here to-day at about (4 p. m.) from London, with the outward mails of the 31st ultimo, a general cargo and 97 passengers and hence she will sail for Kobe etc. on the same day.

ITALIAN MAIL REPORT.

S. S. Aquileia:—The M. Italiana mail steamer Aquileia, is expected to arrive here to-day at about (4 p. m.) from Genoa with mails, a general cargo and 47 passengers.

S. S. Sumatra:—The M. Italiana steamer Sumatra arrived in harbour yesterday from Java, with a cargo of sugar.

S. S. Nirvana:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Nirvana, arrived in harbour yesterday from Moulmein, with a general cargo and rice.

S. S. Moncalirie:—The Lloyd T. Company's steamer Moncalirie arrived in harbour yesterday from Trieste, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Varsova:—The B I S N Company's steamer Varsova will sail to-day for Busrah etc. with a general cargo and passengers.

EXPORTS.

Jan. 13.

S. S. Ranpura for London:—600 bags mowra seed, N. J. Shah; 2 bales, animal skin, J. L. Hassam; 444792 Rs. bar gold, P. & O. Banking Corporation; 87763 Rs. bar gold, J. Gulbrai; 236245 Rs. bar gold, Imperial Bank of Persia; 357526 Rs. bar gold, Chartered Bank of India A and China; 873113 Rs. bar gold Ralli Bros.

S. S. Mamura for Dubai:—4000 Rs. silver sovereigns A. L. S. Mohamad & Co.

S. S. Burenda for Port Said:—32 bales cotton raw, A. El. Ejii.

For London:—90 bags dill seed, M. Bhuta & Co.; 125 bags turmerice, M. Bhuta & Co.; 780 bags groundnuts, M. Bhuta & Co.

For Dunkirk:—840 baks ground nuts, Struss & Co.

S. S. Tarantia for Liverpool:—10 bales cotton thread waste, M. Narottamdas; 50 bales cotton thread waste, A. L. Zaveri; 4 bales cotton fly, A. L. Zaveri; 1400 bags groundnut cakes, W. Latham & Co.; 2860 bags ground nut cakes, Birla Bros.

For Manchester:—25 bales cotton thread waste, M. Chandulal & Co.; 25 bales cotton fly, M. Chandulal & Co.; 25 bales cotton ropes, M. Chandulal & Co.

For Philadelphia:—84 eks goat skin, Briskey Co.

City of Shanghai for Antwerp: 1186 bags linseed oil cakes Ishwardas & Co.

For Liverpool:—121 bags mowra seed, W. Latham & Co.; 17 bags, wool raw, R. Javerchand.

S. S. Argenfels for Hamburg:—220 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.; 67 bales cotton fly, M. Narottamdas & Co.; 240 bags casums, Indian Produce Export & Co.; 70 bags gumkaraya, D. Mooji & Co.; 40 bags gumkaraya N. Mooiji & Co.

For Rotterdam:—1333 bags groundnut seed, A. H. Diab; 2670 bags groundnut cakes, H. Ramji & Co.

For Copenhagan:—25 bales, cotton raw, M. Narottam Das & Co.

For New York:—66 bags gumkaraya N. Mooiji & Co.

For Antwarp:—27 bales cotton fly Indian Produce Export Co.

S. S. Silvercedar for New York: 67 bags gumkaraya D. Mooji & Co.; 6 bales numdas, Cox & Kings Ltd.

S. S. Sumatra for Genoa:—110 bales cotton fly, M. Chandulal & Co.; 1750 bags castor seed, K. Devchand & Co.; 606 bags linseed, K. Devchand & Co.; 76 bales cotton fly, B. Karsondas & Co.; 6345 bags groundnuts Ralli Bros.

For Naples:—5960 bags groundnuts, K. Devchand & Co.; 1400 bags, castorseed, K. Devchand & Co.

For Oneglia:—12800 bags groundnuts, K. Devchand & Co.

S. S. Faqir for Freemantle:—27 bales cotton thread waste, L. O. Vora.

S. S. Kiderpore for Kobe:—350 boles cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading Co.

For Osaka:—200 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Trading Co.

S. S. Shinnon Maru for Kobe:—139 bales cotton raw, A. Khimji & Co.; 500 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Trading Co.

For Osaka:—200 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Trading Co.

S. S. Hankow Maru for Osaka: 210 ton iron scrap, A. Popatlal & Sons.

For Kobe:—190 ton, iron scrap A. Popatlal & Sons.

S. S. Kaga Maru for Kobe:—330 bales cotton raw, N. Pabhalj.

For Shanghai:—1050 bales cotton raw, T. M. Kaisha Ltd., 50 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading Co.

For Osaka:—105 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Trading Co.

For Moji:—6600 bales cotton raw, T. M. Kaisha Ltd.

For Nagoya:— 12 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Trading Co.

FRENCH CABINET'S RESIGNATION ACCEPTED

LONDON, Jany. 12.

Paris.—President Doumer has accepted the Cabinet's resignation.—Reuter.

"GREAT DAY IN BURMA'S HISTORY"

Delegates Study Premier's Declaration

LONDON, Jan. 13.

The Burma Round Table delegates are generally taking time to study the Premier's declaration. It is expected that some who are departing for Marseilles almost immediately will not reach their final conclusions before leaving.

Sir O. De Glanville declared that it was a great day in Burma's history. The wonderful offer of power and constitutional advance had been made. He welcomed the Premier's "timely warning" that Burma would not be able to leave the Federation at will and expressed confidence that the people when they had studied the Government's pronouncement and its implications would not hesitate to accept it. He stressed the importance of control of customs and other taxation as enabling Burma to utilise her resources to build up the Nation in accordance with the Burmese ideals.—Reuter.

BOARD OF TRADE RETURNS

Slight Improvement For December

LONDON, Jan. 13.

A slight improvement in Britain's balance of trade compared with November is exhibited in the Board of Trade returns for December when exports totalled £32,077,000 representing a increase of 214,000, but the decrease of 6381,000 compared with December 1930.

Imports totaled 77,027,000 representing a reduction of 6,204,000 and a reduction of 12,630,000 compared with December 1930.

Imports for twelve months were £86,2174,000 representing a decline of 181,801,000 compared with 1930, while exports declined by 121,591,000 to a total of 389,163,000.—Reuters Special.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

LONDON, Jany. 12.

Paris.—M. Laval has offered the portfolio of Foreign Affairs to M. Edouard Herriot President of the Radical Party.

M. Herriot has not yet accepted and is referring the matter to his party.—Reuter's Special.

Arrests In Brahman Baria

BRAHMANBARIA, Jany. 12.

Arrests under the new Ordinance, made here yesterday include the President and the Vice-President of the local Congress Committee and the Captain of the Congress Volunteers.—A. P.

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JUPITER
AND
INSURANCE
go hand in hand.
J1

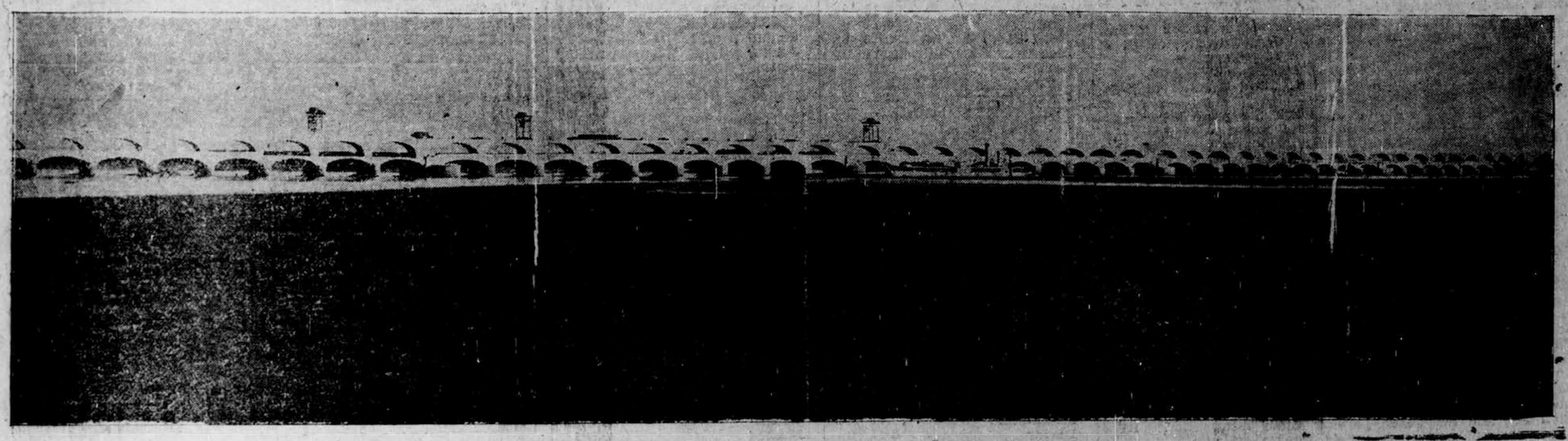
The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

BOMBAY: THURSDAY, JANUARY 14, 1932

JUPITER
GENERAL
is doing all classes of
INSURANCE Business.
J2

TURNING SIND DESERT INTO INDIA'S GRANARY



A full view of the Sukkur Barrage which was opened by Lord Willingdon on Wednesday.

"WORLD'S GREATEST BARRAGE."

Sukkur, A Marvellous Engineering Feat

ROSY PROSPECTS FOR SIND

Viceroy Deprecates "Pessimistic Criticism" Of Project

SUKKUR, Jan. 13.

The world's largest irrigation project was inaugurated to-day when Lord Willingdon the Viceroy opened the Sukkur Barrage and canals. Mr. Harrison, the Chief Engineer, whose Knighthood the Viceroy announced amidst loud cheers, gave a most interesting account of the inception and execution of this wonderful project. The whole scheme is to cost 20 crores of rupees and includes excavation of 6166 miles of canals and involved earthwork of 5690 million cubic feet. 1970 bridges and regulators had to be constructed and barrage across the river is a mile long and has sixty-six spans. All the works would be completed by 1934-35 showing that the world's biggest engineering feet has been accomplished in a decade.

Sir Gulam Hussein Hidayatullah spoke on behalf of the Governor.

VICEROY'S SPEECH

A Fervent Hope

The Viceroy recalled that he paid more than one visit to Sukkur and the final location of the site of the dam was decided when he was the Governor of Bombay. For that reason, said the Viceroy, "I can share, in however small a degree, the pride you must all feel in this great achievement." The Viceroy expressed sincere congratulations to all from the highest to the lowest who had been engaged on this stupendous task and their admiration at the success of their achievement. He added: "When you tell us that the total length of the main canals branches and distributaries and minors extend over 6400 miles and that three of seven main canals of this great system have bed levels broader than Suez Canal we can realise fully the magnitude of this vast undertaking." The Viceroy added that Lord Lloyd's great enthusiasm with regard to the Barrage must have proved a constant encouragement in their great task.

KNIGHTHOOD FOR MR. HARRISON.

The Viceroy announced the conferment by the King Emperor of a Knighthood upon Mr. Harrison, "the leader of all those whose skill and devoted services have brought about this great achievement." The turbulent waters of the Indus have now been harnessed for the service of the people and so thorough has been the work that not even the floods of 1929 and 1930 have been able to break the bonds of discipline.

FLY IN THE OINTMENT.

Continuing the Viceroy said: "There is only one unfortunate aspect about this magnificent contribution to the wonders of Indian irrigation, that these canals will not start their mission of service under a prosperous sky. Around us are clouds of unparalleled commercial depression which have given rise to pessimistic criticism of the whole project we are here to acclaim. I am confident, however, that the full fruits of irrigation can be gathered if landholders and cultivators cooperate in reaping the inestimable benefits held out to them."

A FERVENT HOPE.

Finally the Viceroy in declaring the canals open said: "I do so in the fervent hope and firm conviction that they will fulfil the high hopes we have placed upon them and that the water will penetrate along the remotest watercourses bringing fertility to every one of the five and a half million acres covered by the scheme and prosperity to thousands of our citizens, who will people and cultivate this great area in the coming years."—A. P.

GOVERNOR'S TRIBUTE TO ENGINEERS

His Excellency the Governor's speech was read by the Hon'ble Sir Ghulam Hussain Hidayatullah, Senior Member of the Executive Council in the course of which he said:—

No one can gaze upon even the part of this great Barrage which we can all see to-day without his imagination being stirred by the immensity of the above-water structure; and when we go on to consider how very small a proportion of the total scheme this visible work represents, our admiration must be even greater. The construction of the Canal system is a work spread over so wide an area as to demand the highest capacity for organisation and execution. The invisible foundations of the Barrage itself provide technical problems of scientific engineering calling for the very highest standard of professional capacity in their solution. I think we may fairly claim that this is the largest work of its kind that has ever been attempted and brought to a successful conclusion.

There is one matter of peculiar interest that I feel I must touch upon, and that is the connection of Your Excellency as Governor of Bombay with the institution of this scheme.

TRIBUTE TO ENGINEERS.

I should like to take this opportunity of expressing the very best thanks of my Government to Mr. Harrison and his staff for their splendid achievement; and I know that not only those that have the privilege of being present to-day, but all those who may see the work at a later date, would wish to pay a tribute of sincere praise and congratulation to all of those who had a part in its execution. I am sure you will all agree that they have indeed had no easy task. The construction of this Barrage, in itself of such vast magnitude, in the trying climate of Sind, would in any circumstances have been an outstanding achievement. But in addition nature itself seems to have made very special efforts to thwart and and delay its completion. I am sure Mr. Harrison and his staff may without exaggeration be said to have emerged from the heavy trials of 1929, with the Shyok Glacier flood, followed by another flood of even greater dimensions, not only with credit but with the highest possible distinction. The Indus during that time actually reached a height not touched in the previous 70 years. This fact, however, was regarded by our Engineers merely as an additional opportunity of proving their mettle, and the way they overcame the resulting obstacles must be held as a triumph of organisation and foresight supported by hard work and professional skill of the very highest standard. The floods of 1929 and 1930, indeed provided a period of intense anxiety not only for the workers themselves on the spot, but also for the Government of Bombay, to whom they submitted daily reports of the progress of events. I am glad to be able to record that these daily reports invariably showed an optimistic outlook and a steady determination on the part of all concerned to meet whatever difficulties nature opposed and to overcome them by unceasing energy and resourcefulness.

Where all have done so well, and where the excellence of the team work has been such an outstanding feature, it is perhaps invidious to mention names, but I cannot refrain from a brief reference to the work of Mr. Musto. This Barrage is his design, and the existence of the completed work to-day is a testimony to the soundness of his professional judgment as well as to his untiring work as Superintending Engineer in charge of the construction. I must also refer to Mr. Mould, who has acted for Mr. Harrison as Chief Engineer in charge of the whole scheme and thus enabled the latter to snatch a well-earned period of leave from his very arduous work. Finally Mr. Harrison, the Chief Engineer, himself, has shouldered the very heavy responsibility which has fallen upon him with boundless enthusiasm, and has not only carried through his task himself with complete success, but has inspired the whole of his staff with his own infectious keenness and enthusiasm.

BARRAGE FINANCES.

I am afraid that the evident determination of the forces of nature to subject this work to the severest possible test throughout has not ended with the period of construction, for now, when the new system of irrigation is to be brought into operation, the whole finances of the Barrage are being threatened by the unparalleled fall in prices. At one time it was hoped that the results of this scheme would prove an El Dorado capable by itself of establishing the finances of the whole Presidency on a thoroughly sound basis, and allowing a surplus for extensive development of the nation-building services. Now that the reaction has come it is perhaps not unnatural that there should be prevalent a spirit of pessimism which regards the whole work as a gigantic and costly mistake. We are, however, satisfied that this estimate is as far from the truth as the other; that it is only a matter of time before very great results will be achieved; and the present Bombay Government propose to go forward with what is the greatest constructive scheme in India in the same determined spirit which led it under you, Sir, to refuse to accept the adverse verdict of the Secretary of State. It will now be for our administrative officers both technical and others, to live up to the high standard set them by the construction Engineers and overcome the further difficulties that are now threatening the development of the scheme up to its full operative capacity.

IRRIGATIONAL FACILITIES.

Although this opening ceremony marks the completion of a great engineering scheme, the latter is only one part of the whole problem of the development of Sind. The completion of the Barrage and Canals indeed now brings into greater prominence other parts of that problem—the improvement and development of agriculture and animal husbandry, the co-ordination of agricultural and irrigational research, the improvement of communications, and the adaptation of the administrative machine to the growing requirements of the population, especially as regards the land revenue system. If full advantage is to be taken of the irrigational facilities which the Barrage will now provide, very careful attention must be paid to these related problems so that, by co-ordinated study, not only will large areas now untilled be brought under the plough, but the standard of cultivation will everywhere be raised so as to ensure the increased prosperity and happiness of the whole population.

In conclusion, I should like to express the thanks of my Government to Your Excellency for the consistent support that we have received from the Government of India, without which, of course, no progress in this scheme would have been possible. And I should like to thank you, Sir personally for this final manifestation of your interest in having undertaken this long and arduous journey to perform to-day's ceremony.

I will now ask your permission to call upon Mr. Harrison, the Chief Engineer, to give a description of the scheme as a whole and the work of construction.

WORLD'S GREATEST BARRAGE

Mr. Harrison On Sukkur Exploits

The following are extracts from the speech of Mr. C. S. C. Harrison, Chief Engineer, Lloyd Barrage and Canals Construction at the opening of the Barrage:—

The works have been visited by Lord Irwin, Your Excellency's predecessor, Members of three Royal Commissions—the Simon Commission, the Agricultural Commission and the Labour Commission—and by many distinguished individuals of all walks in life, soldiers, politicians and others, as well as noted engineers.

Colonel Walter Scott as head of the Canal and Forest Departments in Sind, some 85 years ago, raised the question of a dam across the river Indus at Sukkur. Eight years later Fife, then a young Subaltern of the Royal Engineers, reviewed the irrigation needs of Sind which was a remarkably close forecast of works since executed. With but a very small staff, lack of communications, and few, if any, topographical records of the country, Fife prepared a brilliant review of the irrigation requirements of the Province. He personally initiated many pressing improvements of irrigation, notably a new head to the Eastern Nara Channel, improvements to the Sind Canal, and the design and construction of the Mithrao Canal. To-day we are to witness the bringing into being of a scheme which bears closely on a portion of Fife's review of seventy-seven years ago.

Fife's ingenuity and untiring zeal will, it is hoped, for ever inspire in our young Engineers efforts still further to advance the efficiency of irrigation in Sind.

The Barrage and Canals Scheme as eventually sanctioned was finally prepared by Mr. A. A. Musto, under the able guidance of the late Mr. H. P. Beale, Chief Engineer for Irrigation, Bombay. The spade work done by Dr. Thomas Summers, and others who worked for years on the details, was of the greatest value and enabled the Scheme for the Rohri Canal, as eventually sanctioned in 1923, to be prepared so thoroughly.

The construction of the Scheme was finally started on 1st July 1923 when I had the honour to be placed in charge of operations as Chief Engineer.

UNIQUE ENGINEERING FEAT.

The first 18 months were occupied by preliminary organisation, in itself a tank of great magnitude. We had very little permanent staff available to form a nucleus, and recruitment of suitable temporary hands to build on to that nucleus was a pressing necessity.

That the work of construction has been pushed on with such vigour, economy and success reflects the greatest credit on the comparatively smal bandit of permanent Engineer Officers and Subordinates of all ranks, and on the very small number of permanent members of the Accounts Revenue and Clerical establishments. I believe, Your Excellency, that no other great irrigation scheme in this country has ever been underaken with so small a proportion of permanent officials I am confident, therefore, that I have the full authority of the Government of Bombay in expressing high appreciation of the good work done in connection with this work by the permanent officials connected therewith.

CONSTRUCTION OF COFFERDAM.

In the season 1927-28 the founding of the regulators on both banks of 6-1/2 spans on the Right Bank and 9-1/2 spans on the Left Bank was successfully undertaken, despite the fact that the Right Bank cofferdam was flooded by a ablow-through under the cofferdam piling.

The next season saw 10 spans of the Barrage on the Right Bank and 13 spans on the Left Bank flooded, and the piers raised to a predetermined level.

In the season of 1929-30 one large cofferdam, in the centre of the river, enclosed the remaining portion in which the Barrage foundations were to be completed. The cofferdam, which I believe was the largest of its kind ever constructed, was made of over 7,000 tons of steel piling, and enclosed an area of some 46 acres enabling us to complete the foundations of the last 27 spans of the Barrage.

This, our heaviest season's work was successfully completed but not without a great struggle against the river. As if to vent their rage at being finally harnessed, the waters of the Indus rose in April 1930 to a record height for that month of any year for the last 70 years. For several days and nights the officers and staff endured, in terrific heat, the greatest anxiety in their fight against the rising waters. When hope of saving the cofferdam from being flooded, and with it the season's work, had almost been abandoned the water began to fall and a loss of possibly a crore of rupees and a set-back of a year or more in our progress was saved.

COMPLETED BEFORE X'MAS.

Last season's work consisted of founding and constructing the two long divide walls. This work involved the handling of the largest mass of materials used in any one season and both the walls were completed well before the river rose to any appreciable height. The sheet piling, some

(Continued on page 2.)

Colaba Peasants' Demands.

NATIONALISATION OF LAND AND ABOLITION OF KHOTI SYSTEM.

The second annual session of the Colaba peasantry met at Roha, on 31st December last under the presidency of Mr. B. G. Kher, Solicitors.

Over 5000 peasants attended this conference. Before the Conference began the session, a huge procession started under the Red Flag led by Mr. Parulekar of Bombay. Hindus, Muslims, the "touchables" and "untouchables" joined the procession.

The following are some of the resolutions passed at the Conference:—

RESOLUTIONS.

This Conference is opinion that as the land-holders in several talukas of this district especially those in the Roha Taluka have enhanced the scale of rent due from their tenants under the plea of increase in the assessment by Government and that too quite disproportionately, the landlords should not recover the increased ent and that the tenants if necessary should collectively refuse to pay the increase in the rents.

PLEA FOR REMISSIONS.

In view of the fact that the cultivators can hardly meet this year even the cost of production owing to bad harvest in various parts and that there is nearly 50 per cent fall in the prices of produce, all over, this Conference demands wholesale remissions in rents from landholders, in interest from Sowkars and in Khot Bhayda from the Khots.

ABOLISH KHOTI SYSTEM.

This Conference is of opinion that it is the duty of Government to immediately enact a legislative abolishing the Khoti system. This Conference further advises the cultivators not to defend suits filed in the Court against them for recovery of forfeited property on this account. It further calls upon that nobody should take part in such auction sales either by bidding or by carrying the property elsewhere.

This Conference is of opinion that unless and until the systems such as the Jamindari, Janagiri, Talgujari and Khoti are exterminated and the entire land is nationalised, the wretched condition of the Peasants will not be improved.

SEARCHES AND ARRESTS

Prof. B. K. Bhattacharyya And Mr. P. C. Basu Arrested

CALCUTTA, Jany 12.

Following the recovery of unlicensed fire-arms on Saturday and Monday in the city, a dozen houses were searched to-day and 8 arrests made. A five-chambered revolver was found in the room of one. The arrests include an apprentice of the Ishapore Rifle Factory. Five Bengali youths from Comilla were arrested on suspicion at Howrah station last night. They had tickets for Burdwan.

Prof. Bijay Krishna Bhattacharyya, formerly vice-chairman of the Howrah Municipality and Mr. Prabodh Chandra Basu, President of the Howrah Youth League, were arrested to-day under the Ordinances.

15 arrests have been made today for picketing in Howrah and of the arrested persons 8, including 2 women, were convicted, the women being fined Rs. 10, each, while the others were sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment each.—A.P.

LADIES' ARRESTS IN COMILLA.

COMILLA, January 12.

Shreemati Profullya Mukhi Devi, a teacher in the Nibedita Girls' School, and Shreemati Shalata Singha, a teacher in the Kanya Sishalaya, were arrested this morning.

Miss Labanyalata Chanda, arrested yesterday, is the Head Mistress of the Anya Sikshalaya.—A.P.

Congress Funds Seized In Patna

PATNA, Jany. 12.

The police are reported to have visited the Vikar Bank and seized three small Congress accounts.—A.P.

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